THE

HISTORY

OF THE

CITY OF GLASGOW

AND SUBURBS:

COMPILED FROM
AUTHENTIC RECORDS AND OTHER RESPECTABLE
AUTHORITIES.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A SKETCH OF A TOUR
TO
LOCH LOMOND
AND THE
Falls of the Clyde,

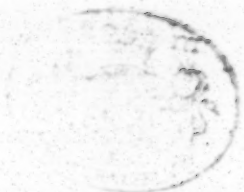
FORMING A
Complete Guide
FOR THE USE OF STRANGERS.

BY JAMES DENHOLM, WRITER IN GLASGOW.

EMBELLISHED WITH THIRTEEN ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS.

SECOND EDITION.

GLASGOW:
Printed by and for R. Chapman,
AND STEWART AND MEIKLE.
1798.



TO THE

HON. JAMES M'DOWAL,

LORD PROVOST OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW,

THIS HISTORY

OF THE

CITY AND SUBURBS

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY HIS LORDSHIP's

MOST OBEDIENT

AND MOST HUMBLE SERVANTS,

THE PUBLISHERS.

Entered in Stationers' Hall.

PREFACE

TO THE

SECOND EDITION.

THE *firſt edition* of this work was preſented to the public under thoſe impreſſions of diffidence which are always felt for the fate of a performance, requiring much reſearch and accuracy to render it worthy of attention. Highly gratified by the favourable reception it has met with, a ſecond is now preſented, with an addition, which, it is hoped, will render it more generally intereſting.

IN this addition, which is thrown into the form of a TOUR, the two moſt magnificent ſcenes in Scotland, LOCH LOMOND and the FALLS of the CLYDE are deſcribed; proceeding to the former of theſe by DUMBARTON, and after viſiting INVERARAY, returning to GLASGOW by the banks of LOCH LONG, and the towns of GREENOCK, PORT-GLASGOW, RENFREW and PAISLEY; giving as conciſe and accurate deſcriptions of each, with the hiſtory of their riſe, progreſs, commerce and manu-

factures, as the limits of the work would admit.—In viſiting the FALLS, a ſimilar deſcription is given of HAMILTON and LANARK, and the other moſt conſpicuous objects in that Garden of Scotland, the VALE of CLYDE; returning in a ſomewhat varied courſe, by the ancient burgh of RUTHERGLEN to the city of Glaſgow.

IN making theſe alterations and additions I have conſiderably enlarged the hiſtorical deſcription of the towns of PAISLEY, GREENOCK, and PORT-GLASGOW, which appeared highly requiſite, on account of their commercial connection with the city of Glaſgow.

JA. DENHOLM.

June, 1798.

PREFACE

TO THE

FIRST EDITION.

TWENTY years have now elapſed, ſince any regular hiſtorical account of the city of Glaſgow has been publiſhed. In the courſe of that time, many great and important changes have taken place; many improvements have been made; the induſtry of the inhabitants has been ſucceſsfully directed to new objects; and, in ſhort, the ſtate of things in general, with reſpect to this city, has been altered greatly for the better. Induced by the change of circumſtances, and the demand for information reſpecting their cauſes, the following ſheets were compiled with a view of delineating, as concisely as poſſible, not only the former, but the preſent ſtate of the city of Glaſgow.

WITH regard to the arrangement of the different parts, that plan has been followed which appeared to me beſt calculated for information. In the hiſtorical department,

I have only touched upon ſuch matters as are founded upon proper evidence, or ſtrong preſumptive teſtimony; and, in general, ſuch facts as are not now ſo generally intereſting, have been abridged, in order that a more full detail of others more deſerving of notice might be given.

In the other parts of the performance, I have acted nearly upon a ſimilar plan, and have wilfully omitted nothing of any degree of importance, which it would have been conſiſtent with the nature of the work to have introduced.

I am, however, ſenſible, that, notwithſtanding my care to collect every material information, ſome things may have eſcaped me. I may alſo have committed errors in the narration, which at writing, or more recently, I have overlooked. In either of theſe caſes, as well as upon the whole of the performance, I ſubmit myſelf to the candour of the public, confident, that according to its merit, it will either riſe or fall in their eſteem.

JA. DENHOLM.

July, 1797.

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SKETCH OF A TOUR

TO

LOCH LOMOND, &c.

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(A PLAN)
of the
City of Glasgow
from a Survey, in
1797

ARGYLE STREET
TRONGATE
Gardens
Anderston
Graham ston
Trades Town
Caltoun
Caltoun Green
Low Green
High Green
Gorbals
Bridge Town
Scale of 1000 feet.

REFERRENCES.

a The High Church
b The Royal Infirmary
c The New Bridewell
d The University
e The College Church
f The Northwest Church
g The Weigh house
h The Grammer School
i The New Assembly rooms
k The Tradse hall
l The Guard house & Green market
m The Tontine & Prison
n The Laigh Church
o The Barracks
p St Andrew's Church
q The Washing house
r The Slaughter house
s The flesh Markets
t The Merchants hall
u The Trone hospital
v The Wool Church & Markets
w The Play house
x St Ronalds Church
y The Cross

NB. The public buildings are darker in the Shade than the other houses.

Engraved for Chapman. Stewart & Meikle's Guide to Glasgow.

HISTORY OF GLASGOW.

CHAP. I.

Antiquity of the City—Foundation of the Cathedral—Battle of Glaſgow—Eſtabliſhment of the Univerſity—Martyrdom of Ruſſel and Kennedy—Reformation—Battle of Langſide—General Aſſembly eſtabliſhing Epiſcopacy held at Glaſgow—The City confirmed to be a free Royal Burgh by Act of Parliament—Another Aſſembly of the Church held at Glaſgow—Great fire in the Town—Skirmiſh in the ſtreets between the Covenanters and Lord Dundee—Charter by William and Mary in favour of the City.

FROM the rude and unlettered age in which GLASGOW took its riſe, it is impoſſible to determine with any degree of certainty, the date of its foundation, though it is evident from the teſtimony of ancient records *, that it muſt have exiſted many ages prior to the 12th century. The traces of its hiſtory, however, in theſe early times are

* Inquiſition by David prince of Cumberland in the year 1115, in the Chartulary of Glaſgow, in the poſſeſſion of the univerſity.

faint and uncertain, and to inveſtigate them, would be a matter rather curious than important.

LEAVING therefore fable and conjecture, we ſhall proceed to ſtate only ſuch facts, illuſtrative of the hiſtory of the city, as appears ſupported by credible teſtimony. We are informed by Spottiſwood, and it is now pretty generally allowed, that a religious eſtabliſhment was founded here as early as the year 560, of which a perſon of the name of St. Mungo or Kentigern *, famous for his ſanctity, was appointed ſuperintendant, or biſhop. After his death, which happened in the beginning of this year, he
601 was ſucceeded by Baldrede, formerly his diſciple, who, amongſt other acts of piety, founded a religious houſe at Inchinnan; but as to the time of this prelate's death, or even the names of his ſucceſſors down
1115 to this year, we have no accounts that can be relied upon.

INDEED, for this long ſpace of nearly 500 years, it appears † that the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Glaſgow were rent amongſt the ſeveral petty nations who, at that time, by their continual contentions deluged Scotland with blood; and from hence it is probable, that during that period, no regular eccleſiaſtical inſtitution was eſtabliſhed within the dioceſe.

AT the acceſſion of David the I. to the throne
1124 of Scotland, he not only applied himſelf to the reforming of the many abuſes that ſubſiſted in his

* The monument upon the tomb of St. Kentigern is ſtill ſhewn in the eaſt end of the cathedral church.

† Inquiſition by David the I. from the Chartulary of the biſhopric of Glaſgow, in the library of the univerſity there. Vol. I. p. 1.

kingdom, but alſo, of new endowed the ſee of Glaſgow with a very ample revenue, and appointed John Achaius to the biſhopric, a man of great learning, and who had formerly ſerved him in the quality of preceptor.

To this prelate, the city of Glaſgow owes the foundation of her *ſtately Cathedral*, which he conſecrated in preſence of his illuſtrious patron in the ſummer of this year. 1136 The king at that time, in addition to his former grants, and in teſtimony of the eſteem in which he held this church, beſtowed upon it the lands of Partick, on the banks of the Kelvin, a river that runs into the Clyde about two miles below the city.

After the death of Achaius * till the ſucceſſion of Joceline, nothing ſufficiently intereſting to merit notice took place.—During the time of this laſt 1174 prelate's incumbency he procured from William the Lyon a charter erecting Glaſgow into a *royal burgh*, and another licenſing a fair to be held annually in the town, for the ſpace of eight days.

After his death, and till the ſucceſſion of Robert Wiſhart, ſeveral prelates filled this ſee, 1272 whoſe actions, from the lapſe of time, are now almoſt as unintereſting as their names†. This laſt mentioned biſhop however, deſerves a more particular notice from the

* Betwixt the death of Achaius and the ſucceſſion of Joceline, two biſhops ſeverally held the ſee, Herbert, chancellor of Scotland, and Ingleram Newbigging.—*Keith's Catalogue of Biſhops.*

† That the liſt may be complete, their names are here ſubjoined, viz. Hugh de Roxburgh, who ſucceeded Joceline; William Malvoiſin; ——— Florence; ——— Walter; William de Bodington; John Cheyam; Nicholaus de Moffat; William Wiſhart; Robert Wiſhart.

part that he acted, and the ſervice rendered by him to his country, when its liberties were endangered by the inſatiable ambition of Edward the I.

That monarch was ſo incenſed at the oppoſition he met with in the execution of his ſchemes from Wiſhart, who, on the death of Alexander the III. had been appointed one of the lords of the regency, that upon the commencement of the war in the diſpute betwixt Bruce and Baliol, he was ſeized by order of Edward, and thrown into priſon in England, where he endured a long and rigorous confinement; till, on an exchange of priſoners between the two nations he regained his liberty.

During the time of his impriſonment, Edward appointed a perſon of the name of Beck to the biſhopric, whoſe conſecration however, from the refuſal of the pope, who ſupported the independency of the Scottiſh church, from the uſurpation of the ſee of York, never took place. While Beck reſided at Glaſgow, an incident happened which is not undeſerving of attention, whether conſidered as relating to the general hiſtory of the country, or the particular account of the city.

Edward the I. of England had at this time got poſſeſſion of the chief towns, caſtles and fortreſſes of the kingdom; yet notwithſtanding, he had by no means ſubdued the ſpirit of the people. And although a great part of the nobles ſubmitted ignominiouſly to a foreign yoke, a choſen few, headed by the brave Wallace, whoſe name muſt ever remain dear to every Scotchman, ſtood forth in behalf of their injured country, and by continually harraſſing the Engliſh, rendered their poſſeſſion of Scotland, equally hazardous and diſagreeable.

In a pitched battle fought near the town of Biggar be-

tween theſe parties, the forces of the Engliſh being defeated, a truce was agreed to for one year, and ſigned in the church of Rutherglen.—This however with the Engliſh, was rather a matter of neceſſity than choice, as they found their forces broken and diſconcerted, through their ill ſucceſs in the laſt engagement.—And indeed, ſo regardleſs was Edward of the treaty, that in the following month of April, long before the truce had expired, it was determined in a council held by him at Carliſle, to employ treachery in order to effectuate that purpoſe, which he found it ſo difficult to accompliſh by the valour of his arms.

With this view it was reſolved to call a court of Juſtice, conſiſting of the barons who oppoſed his intereſt in Scotland, in two ſeparate places, viz. Air and Glaſgow, in order, that when ſo convened he might the more eaſily accompliſh their deſtruction. Accordingly the Engliſh force was divided, one party was deſtined for Air, while the other, under Percy of Northumberland, directed their courſe towards Glaſgow.

On the day appointed for holding the court at Air, a great number fell a ſacrifice to this ſtratagem; though Wallace, who was lurking in the neighbourhood with his forces, amply repaid them for their treacherous cruelty; but in ſuch a manner as could only be juſtified by the nature of the attack.—He next bent his march with three hundred cavalry towards Glaſgow, with a view of defeating the deſigns entertained by the enemy at that place. Having arrived there at nine o'clock in the morning, he drew up his men at the north end of the Old Bridge, and after reconnoitering the ſituation and numbers of the Engliſh, he prepared for the aſſault, by dividing his force into two columns, the one, under the command of Boſwell, laird of

Auchinleck, and Adam Wallace his uncle, he directed to form a *corps de reſerve*, while he, with the main body, attacked the enemy in front.—When ſo engaged, Auchinleck's party were ordered to march by St. Mungo's lane, or Burnt Barns, towards the ſouth-eaſt quarter of the Drygate-ſtreet, near to which the Engliſh to the amount of 1000 men were placed, and thus fall upon the enemy on the flank.

THE action having accordingly commenced, with great bravery upon both ſides, the Engliſh from the ſuperiority of their numbers, ſeemed for ſome time to have the better of the day.—However, the column under Auchinleck, to the amount of 140 having arrived, by marching up the Drygate, they unexpectedly attacked the enemy in the flank, and thus turned the ſcale of victory in favour of the Scots; who, upon the flight of the Engliſh, purſued them and biſhop Beck to the caſtle of Bothwell, nine miles eaſt of the city, where they obtained ſhelter; and Wallace and his army returned to Glaſgow, after having killed in this engagement, Percy the Engliſh general, and ſeven hundred of his men; if we can credit the accounts handed down to us by the Scotch hiſtorians.

FROM the death of biſhop Wiſhart, to the acceſ-
1316 ſion of William Turnbull, nothing remarkable ſeems
1447 to have taken place with reſpect to Glaſgow, if we except a ſucceſſion of biſhops whoſe names are enumerated in the note*.—Upon Turnbull's coming to the

* The immediate ſucceeding prelate to Wiſhart was Stephen de Pondemore, then ſeverally in order, John Wiſhart, John Lindſay, and William Rae, who built the bridge of Glaſgow of ſtone, it having been formerly wood, in the year 1350. After Rae, followed Walter Wardlaw, Matthew Glendening, and in

ſee, he obtained, through the intereſt he had at Rome, a bull * from Pope Nicholas the fifth, for 1450 the erection of an *Univerſity* in the city of *Glaſgow*, upon a ſimilar plan with the univerſity of Bononia in Italy, and of which he was declared chancellor.

THOUGH in reſpect to this foundation, biſhop Turnbull no doubt ſerved the city; yet his own ambition and aggrandiſement, ſeem to have been the chief motives of his acting.—This indeed is fully exemplified in the ſucceſsful attack which he made upon the liberties of the citizens, by depriving them of their right of election, in virtue of a royal charter which he obtained, erecting Glaſgow into a burgh of regality—giving ‡ "full power to the biſhop "and his ſucceſſors, to conſtitute and appoint provoſt, "baillies, ſergeants, and other officers within the ſaid "city, for the management and government of the ſame, "as often as it ſhall ſeem good unto him; and of put-"ting in, and removing from theſe offices, whatever per-"ſons he ſhall think proper." A charter with more ample powers could not be deſired. Turnbull and his ſuc-

the year 1400 William Lauder, who rebuilt the ſteeple of the cathedral of ſtone as far as the firſt battlement. To William Lauder ſucceeded John Cameron, who procured from the king in favour of the city of Glaſgow, the privilege of holding a fair yearly, called St. Mungo's fair, to continue one week, from the 20th day of Yule to Skairs Thurſday. Buchanan relates an abſurd tale, that this biſhop was ſummoned in the night to the great tribunal by a loud preternatural voice. That he thereupon aſſembled his ſervants, when to their great terror the call was repeated, and immediately he died in great agonies at his country ſeat of Lochwood near Glaſgow. To biſhop Cameron ſucceeded James Bruce, and to him William Turnbull.

* Cart. Vol. II. p. 591. ‡ Cart. Vol. II. p. 587.

ceſſors accordingly made uſe of them for a long ſeries of years, and till an event happened, which we ſhall afterwards relate, that again gave to the citizens freedom of election.

After the death of biſhop Turnbull, and down
1524 to the time of James Beaton, the ſecond that enjoyed the title of archbiſhop, four perſons † in ſucceſſion held the ſee of Glaſgow, whoſe names we have omitted in the text, for the ſame reaſon that we have paſſed by ſeveral others of their predeceſſors.

During the incumbency of archbiſhop Beaton, a council, conſiſting of the greateſt part of the nobility of the realm, was held at Glaſgow, whither they were called to convene by the earl of Angus.—That nobleman, the head of the potent family of Douglas, in order ſtill to ſtrengthen his overgrown power, had married the queen dowager of James IV. after ſhe had been appointed regent during the infancy of her ſon.

The duke of Albany then in France, and preſumptive heir to the crown of Scotland, hearing of this circumſtance, and jealous of his right, determined by all means to curb the power of Angus.—Accordingly, being aſſiſted by the king of France, in a ſhort time he landed in Scotland with a conſiderable force. Angus upon this called the meeting of his friends at Glaſgow—but ſo intimidated were they, with the account of the ſtrong force ready to act againſt them, that they declined their aſſiſtance, and he in diſguſt retired into France.

† Theſe were Andrew Muirhead, John Laing, George Carmichael, an anceſtor of the preſent earl of Hyndford, and Robert Blacader who was firſt dignified through the favour of the pope, with the title of archbiſhop.

THE city of Glaſgow about this time, and while Gavin Dunbar held poſſeſſion of the ſee, the immediate ſucceſſor of archbiſhop Beaton, was witneſs to one of theſe ſhocking executions upon the account of religion, which at that time diſgraced the country.—The doctrines of the Reformation were now quickly gaining ground amongſt all ranks of people, notwithſtanding the threats and remonſtrances of the clergy; who with reluctance ſaw their approaching ruin, but determined not to yield without a ſtruggle, the ſpirit of perſecution went forth, and many fell victims to its bloody fang.

IN the dioceſe of Glaſgow, two perſons were pitched upon for this purpoſe:—The one, named Jerom Ruſſel, a Grey friar, ſeemingly more enlightened than his brethren, the other, John Kennedy from the county of Air, ſcarcely exceeding 18 years of age.—After a mock trial, they were found guilty of the charges exhibited againſt them, and delivered over to the ſecular power, to ſee the dreadful ſentence of the flames put into execution.

WHEN near the ſtake, Ruſſel, a man of uncommon fortitude, addreſſed his fellow ſufferer, bidding him "not to "fear, for though the pain we are about to ſuffer is acute, "yet it is but of a ſhort endurance, and leads the way to "happineſs everlaſting *."

THESE luckily were the only perſons that ſuffered at that time here, through the humanity of archbiſhop Dunbar, who was even for ſome time averſe to their execution. He was at laſt, however, forced to aquieſce, by the menaces of the other judges who ſat on the trial,

* They ſuffered at the eaſt end of the cathedral church. *Knox's hiſtory of the Reformation, B. I. p.* 134.

that threatened, in caſe of refuſal, to repreſent him as an enemy to the church.

THESE acts of cruelty, inſtead of conciliating the minds of the people, tended to inflame them more and more againſt their ancient faith; inſomuch, that after
1547 the death of archbiſhop Dunbar, his ſucceſſor, James Beaton, found it requiſite to implore the protection of the duke of Chatlerault, to defend him and his privileges, againſt the ill conſequences that were to be dreaded, from the ſtill increaſing numbers of the reformed. Shortly after, as the ſtorm was ſtill encreaſing, he prudently retired into France, carrying along with him
1559 the whole charters, reliques, antiquities, and every thing valuable that belonged to the ſee*.

UPON the abdication of Beaton, the care of the dioceſe, and the execution of the archbiſhop's privileges, fell by his grant, to the duke of Chatlerault.—That nobleman, however, was ſo much intereſted in the more general concerns of the country, that he neglected the exerciſe of the truſt; and the citizens for the *firſt* time, ſince the erection
1559 of Glaſgow into a burgh of regality, elected their own magiſtrates †.

ABOUT this time, the minds of men were ſo diſtracted by religious matters, and the uncertain iſſue they would take, that their private concerns ſeem to have poſſeſſed the leaſt part of their attention.—Agriculture was ne-
1563 glected, and the neceſſary conſequence of a famine took place: Glaſgow felt the ſhock ſeverely, and

* At his death in 1603, he bequeathed the records of the ſee to the Scottiſh college at Paris. Among other things a golden cenſer, and the twelve apoſtles in ſilver.

† Council record.

many periſhed through the high price of proviſions, which at one time, were more than triple their ordinary rate. To add to this calamity, the univerſity was almoſt entirely deſerted, and that dependence which the citizens then had from the influx of ſtudents conſequently withdrawn; by degrees, things began to mend, and in the courſe of a few years after the Reformation, (which took place in 1560) the city of Glaſgow regained its former proſperity ‡.

‡ From this period to the Revolution, there is a ſucceſſion of fifteen proteſtant archbiſhops, mentioned ſeverally in order, viz. John Porterfield, who was nominated archbiſhop in the year 1571, which he only enjoyed for two years. He was ſucceeded by James Boyd, who died in the year 1581. Robert Montgomery, through the intereſt of the duke of Lennox, was next appointed to the ſee, ſeemingly for the purpoſe of alienating by a legal pretence to that nobleman, when ſo promoted, the whole lands and revenues belonging to the archbiſhopric; reſerving to himſelf one thouſand pounds Scots, with ſome horſe, corn and poultry, and according to theſe terms did Montgomery grant his bond. By this it was that the heirs of the duke of Lennox came to be lords of the archbiſhop's caſtle, and in their right thereafter the crown, who lately beſtowed the ſcite of it to the truſtees for building the ROYAL INFIRMARY. Montgomery being obliged to reſign through the cenſures of the church, he was ſucceeded by William Erſkine in the year 1585. This gentleman was never in orders, and a titular biſhop only; for ſome cauſe the king took away from him the archbiſhopric, and gave it to Walter Lord, commendator of Blantyre, with power to feu out the lands, which he did in the year 1588, by feuing the whole barony of Glaſgow moſtly to the old rentallers, and converting the real rent into a feu duty. Thereafter the king reſtored the temporalities of this ſee to the forfeited archbiſhop Beaton, which he enjoyed till his death in the year 1603. After him ſucceeded John Spottiſwood,

SHORTLY afterwards, we find the citizens of
1568 Glaſgow, arranged under the banners of the regent Murray at the field of Langſide, againſt the adherents of *Mary*.—That unhappy princeſs, whoſe *misfortunes* were only equalled by the *fortitude* with which ſhe bore them, having eſcaped from her confinement in the caſtle of Loch-leven came to Hamilton. In that place, ſhe was

author of the hiſtory of the church of Scotland. This prelate gave the cathedral and epiſcopal palace a thorough repair, and firſt began the leaden roof of the cathedral. In the year 1615 he was tranſlated to the primacy of St. Andrews, which he enjoyed till the Aſſembly of 1638, when he was forced to fly into England, where he died in the following year, and lies interred in Weſtminſter Abbey. At the tranſlation of archbiſhop Spottiſwood, James Law, biſhop of Orkney, was promoted to this ſee, which he kept poſſeſſion of till his death in the year 1632. To him came next in order Patrick Lindſay, biſhop of Roſs, who retired into England at the re-eſtabliſhment of preſbytery in the year 1638, where he died in three years thereafter. From this laſt mentioned period to the year 1661, the archbiſhopric was vacant; at that time Andrew Fairfowl was appointed to the ſee by Charles the II. After his death, Alexander Burnet, biſhop of Aberdeen ſucceeded, and upon his being turned out of office in the year 1669, Robert Leighton was promoted to the archbiſhopric, which he enjoyed for the term of five years, when he reſigned. Dr. Burnet was again reſtored. Upon this prelate's tranſlation to St. Andrews he was ſucceeded by Arthur Roſs, biſhop of Argyle, who was alſo removed, like his immediate predeceſſor, to the primacy in the year 1684, when Alexander Cairncroſs, biſhop of Brichen, and after him, John Paterſon, biſhop of Roſs, enjoyed the ſee of Glaſgow. This *laſt* prelate at the *Revolution*, when the *preſbyterian* form of church government was *eſtabliſhed*, retired to Edinburgh, where he died in the year 1708.

quickly joined by a great number of her friends*, zealous to ſupport the cauſe of their ſovereign, as well as to humble if poſſible, the overgrown power of Murray.

THE regent at this time was at Glaſgow, holding a court of juſtice—no ſooner therefore did he hear of the ſituation of the queen, than he uſed every effort to draw his forces around him; while in the meantime, he amuſed the queen's army by pretending to hearken to ſome overtures that had been made him for an accommodation. Theſe, however, he broke off as ſoon as he found himſelf in a ſituation to take the field.

ACCORDINGLY, upon hearing that Mary was determined in a few days to leave Hamilton and paſs to Dumbarton, he reſolved to intercept her flight and give her battle. With this view, he drew up his army to the amount of 4000 men, upon the burgh muir of Glaſgow, to the eaſt of the town, a road which the queen's army muſt have neceſſarily paſſed, had they gone by the north ſide of the Clyde.

THE queen, however, took a different route, by paſſing weſtward on the ſouth of the river. This, Murray obſerving, he ordered his cavalry to ford the Clyde, and his foot to paſs the bridge of Glaſgow, in order to take poſſeſſion of the hill of Langſide, before the queen's army could arrive.—This ſituation he had the good luck to ſeize, and poſted his troops in a ſmall village, and among ſome gardens and incloſures adjacent.—There he waited the approach of the queen's army, whoſe ſuperiority in cavalry could be of no benefit to them on ſuch broken ground. The Hamiltons who compoſed the vanguard of the queen's forces, ran ſo eagerly to the attack, that they put themſelves

* To the amount of 6000.

out of breath, and left the main battle far behind. The encounter of the ſpearmen was fierce and deſperate, but as the forces of the Hamiltons were expoſed on the one flank to a continued fire from a body of muſqueteers, attacked on the other by the regent's beſt troops, and not ſupported by the queen's army, they were ſoon obliged to give ground, and the rout immediately became univerſal. Three hundred fell on the field, and betwixt that and four hundred were taken priſoners by the regent, who marched back to Glaſgow, where he returned public thanks to God for this great, and on his ſide almoſt bloodleſs victory; and, in teſtimony of the regard which he had for the ſervices of the incorporation of Bakers there, he beſtowed upon them the lands of Partick, where their mills are now built.

DURING this engagement, Mary ſtood on a hill * at no great diſtance, and beheld all that paſſed in the field with ſuch emotions of mind as are not eaſily deſcribed.—When ſhe ſaw that fortune had declared againſt her, ſhe immediately took flight upon horſeback into Galloway with a few friends, and without ever cloſing her eyes, till ſhe arrived at the abbey of Drundenan, ſixty Scots miles from the place of battle †.

WE have already ſtated that archbiſhop Beaton, upon the eſtabliſhment of the reformed religion, had retired into France.—No ſooner had this event happened, than the nobility, without controul, took into their own hands the greateſt part of the church lands, as well as the right of nominating perſons to fill the ſees. In this manner the fruits of the dioceſe of Glaſgow, were reaped by the

* The ſituation where Mary ſtood is now diſtinguiſhed by a thorn tree.

† Keith, 481.

earl of Lennox, who, by a legal pretence, procured creatures of his own to be inveſted with the nominal title of archbiſhop, while he and his ſucceſſors enjoyed the real produce.

At this time, from the occurences which took place, we are furniſhed with the ſtrongeſt examples of the mutability of the human mind. A few years before, the people, wrapt in the gloom of ſuperſtition, almoſt adored their prieſts, while they retained the greateſt veneration for theſe edifices, the temples of their worſhip.—Now, that they had caſt off the yoke of Rome, their former ſpiritual guides were inſulted and deſpiſed, and the fury of the people wrecked againſt every church and monument of their ancient faith.

The cathedral of Glaſgow did not eſcape the general inſult, it was now not only robbed of what was valuable within, but even ſtripped of its leaden roof *. 1573
A few years after, when the popular rage was 1579
ſanctioned by an act of the legiſlature, the magiſtrates of Glaſgow granted warrant for its final deſtruction, and in the courſe of a few days, it would probably have been levelled with the duſt, had not the incorporations of the city exerted themſelves in its favour, and at the riſk of their lives preſerved it from deſtruction; for no ſooner were the workmen, to the amount of ſeveral hundreds, called together for this purpoſe, than the crafts aſſembled and

* Records of the Town Council.—The magiſtrates at this time, to their honour, contributed towards repairing of the church L.200 Scots; but under proteſtation, that in ſo doing, no precedent was to be inferred, as the upholding of the church belonged to the perſon in poſſeſſion of the ſee.

threatened with death the firſt that ſhould begin the demolition. To them therefore, are we indebted for the preſervation of this venerable ſtructure, now the moſt *perfect* of the kind in the *kingdom*.

As theſe enormities, both with regard to the plunder of the church lands, and the devaſtation of the places of worſhip, happened at a period when the kingdom was rent by civil commotions, and during the minority of the king, no effectual meaſures had been taken to put a ſtop to them.—James, however, had no ſooner got poſſeſſion of the reins of government, than he ſet himſelf about reforming theſe abuſes. He took the care of the dioceſe of Glaſgow
1588 into his own hands, and thereafter, by act of parliament, reſtored the temporalities of this ſee to
1603 archbiſhop Beaton, who was ſtill ailve at Paris. Upon his death, John Spottiſwood was preferred to the ſee, the ſame perſon who was afterwards tranſlated to the primacy of St. Andrews.

During the time of archbiſhop Spottiſwood, every mean had been uſed by the king to root out from the affections of the people, the love they had from the Reformation entertained for the preſbyterian form of church government. As it was however found impoſſible to bring about in a ſhort time ſuch a revolution in the opinions of the people, another meaſure was adopted. The church eſtabliſhments were filled with perſons favourable
1610 to epiſcopacy, and at a general aſſembly held this year at Glaſgow, that form was eſtabliſhed, and thereafter confirmed by an act of parliament.

Still, however, this act remained for ſome time a dead letter, it being then found impoſſible or impolitic to give it the requiſite force. For as the aſſembly by whom it was

firſt moved for and paſſed, was moſtly compoſed of the dignitaries ‡ of the church, they were by no means a full repreſentation of the clergy of the kingdom. The conſequence therefore naturally was, that the preſbyterian form of worſhip was adhered to, notwithſtanding epiſcopacy had been eſtabliſhed by law.

We have already mentioned in the courſe of this narrative, that upon archbiſhop Beaton's abdication of the ſee of Glaſgow, the citizens then firſt eſtabliſhed a precedent by electing their own magiſtrates.—From that time to this, the right which they then uſed had been repeatedly challenged and infringed, not only by the archbiſhops, but by the noblemen whom theſe dignitaries appointed.

At this period, however, the legiſlature thought 1633
proper to reinſtate them in their right of election
by an act of parliament, confirming the city of Glaſgow to be a *free* royal burgh, enjoying every right common with the other towns of that claſs.

Besides this privilege reſtored to Glaſgow, the crown, for ſeveral years before, had exerted itſelf, by repeated acts of favour beſtowed throughout the kingdom; in hopes, that by theſe deeds and lenient means, they might win over the people from their attachment to preſbytery. But, after a ſeries of years, ſeeing that no change took place in their opinions, an attempt was made in the reign of Charles I. to introduce by force into the Scottiſh church, that form of worſhip, which they would not, by more gentle means receive.

‡ Although preſbytery had been adhered to from the Reformation to this time, yet ſtill dignitaries continued to be named by the crown, and to have a place as uſual in parliament.

ACCORDINGLY, a liturgy or ſervice-book of the church of England, arranged under the direction of Laud, 1637 archbiſhop of Canterbury, was ordered this year to be read as the common form of worſhip. The attempt was firſt made in St. Giles's church in Edinburgh, in preſence of the archbiſhops of St. Andrews and Glaſgow; but a riot enſuing, the ſervice was interrupted. It was afterwards repeatedly tried, but with as ill ſucceſs; and the more the crown ſeemed bent upon its introduction, the more were the people inflamed againſt it. To ſuch a pitch indeed did the popular zeal ariſe, that combinations were formed, entituled the *Tables*, whoſe ſole aim was declared to be the abolition of the liturgy. Repreſentatives from theſe different bodies throughout the kingdom, having met at Edinburgh, they, for their greater ſecurity, entered into a bond, entituled the *Covenant*, which all perſons well-affected to the preſbyterian form of worſhip were invited to ſubſcribe.

SUCH a combination could not fail to alarm Charles—he offered conceſſions, but they were rejected, and though afterwards he iſſued a proclamation, aboliſhing the uſe of the ſervice-book, yet the covenanters were not ſatisfied; being perſuaded that the king put on the maſk, till a more proper opportunity for executing his original purpoſe offered. Several, however, appear to have been ſatisfied, particularly ſome of the miniſters of Glaſgow, who wrote a letter of thanks, expreſſed in a ſtrain of the moſt ſervile adulation, to the king's commiſſioner "for the proclamation, which "was received," they ſaid, "with acclamations univerſally "joyful, that they praiſed God for inſpiring their dread "ſovereign with ſuch wiſdom, piety, clemency, and fa-"therly care of the church and commonwealth, as is a-

" bundantly manifeſted in the ſaid proclamation; ſo they " would gladly teſtify, by every means in their power, their " thankfulneſs to his majeſty, *their crown of rejoicing, and* " *the breath of their noſtrils*†."

THE king afterwards granted warrant for a general aſſembly to meet at Glaſgow, wherein, as the preſbyterians were ſure to predominate, he thereby left them in fact to do as they inclined.

THE aſſembly accordingly met, and beſides a vaſt concourſe of people, almoſt all the nobility and gentry of any family or intereſt were preſent, either as elders or aſſeſſors. As the preſbyterians had taken particular care that nobody ſhould be admitted but thoſe of their own party, every thing they wiſhed they carried almoſt *unanimouſly*. All the acts of aſſembly, paſſed ſince the acceſſion of James to the throne of England, were declared null and void, although many of them had been confirmed by parliament. Afterwards, the whole biſhops were depoſed and excommunicated, epiſcopacy and the liturgy aboliſhed, and every one ordered to ſubſcribe the covenant, under pain of excommunication. They proceeded to ſuch lengths as made it evident, that the abolition of the ſervice-book was not the only object they had in view; they wiſhed to eſtabliſh the independency of the eccleſiaſtical upon the civil power, and *conſcious* that this propoſition would never be admitted by the king, they found it neceſſary to 1639 ſupport their tenets by military force. Accordingly, after the parliament met in the beginning of the year, which, like the aſſembly, was almoſt wholly compoſed of

† Arnot's hiſtory, B. I. Chap. III.

covenanters, war was reſolved upon, and their operations immediately began againſt the adherents of Charles.

In one of the engagements betwixt theſe parties at Kilſyth, in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow, the
1645 covenanters' army, to the amount of 7000, was almoſt completely cut off by the king's forces under the command of the marquis of Montroſe.—This gallant general, after the battle, marched into the city, where he levied a contribution upon the inhabitants for the diſaffection which they entertained for the cauſe of his royal maſter.—Here, however, he remained only one night, owing to the plague, which at that time raged with fury in Glaſgow, as well as in moſt of the other towns of Scotland.

At this time indeed, beſides the diſturbance ariſ-
1649 ing from a civil war, and the peſtilence, as well as a famine, which now took place throughout the country, another grievous calamity befel the inhabitants of this city. This was occaſioned by a dreadful
1652 fire, which broke out upon Thurſday the 17th day of July, a little before two o'clock afternoon, in a narrow alley upon the eaſt ſide of the High-ſtreet, which within a ſhort ſpace, burnt up ſix allies of houſes, with ſeveral very conſiderable buildings. And while the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were flocked together for the removal of the goods, and hindering as much as in their power the ſpreading of the flame, the wind blowing from the north-eaſt, carried ſuch ſparks of the fire in the oppoſite direction as kindled ſome houſes on the weſt ſide of the Saltmarket, inſomuch, that both ſides of that ſtreet were totally conſumed, and in it the beſt and moſt conſiderable buildings of the town.

From the Saltmarket, the fire was carried by contiguous buildings to the Trongate, Gallowgate, and Bridgegate ſtreets, where a great many buildings, with the furniture of the inhabitants fell a ſacrifice to its fury. This ſad diſpenſation continued near eighteen hours, before the great violence of the fire began to abate. In this ſpace of time, many of thoſe who were wealthy before, were reduced to poverty, many others completely ruined, and the dwellings of near one thouſand families utterly conſumed.

The greateſt part of theſe unfortunate ſufferers were therefore obliged to betake themſelves to the ſhelter of huts erected in the fields, till more comfortable accommodation could be got ready. By Saturday in the evening, numbers had returned to the city, and it was hoped that the calamity was completely over. However, unluckily, this was not the caſe, for betwixt the hours of ſeven and eight on Sunday morning, the fire broke out afreſh on the north ſide of the Trongate, and continued burning violently till near twelve at noon. This new ſtroke upon the back of the other, not only deſtroyed a great number of dwelling houſes, and occaſioned the pulling down of many more, but it ſo terrified the whole of the inhabitants, that they carried from their houſes what moveables they had, and took themſelves for ſeveral nights to the open fields, from whence they did not return, till ſuch time as the fire was completely extinguiſhed.

This calamitous event, whereby one third part of the city was deſtroyed, is atteſted in a letter from Colonels Overton and Blackmore to Oliver Cromwell, where they reckon the damage at no leſs than *one hundred thouſand pounds ſterling*. Cromwell, upon the receipt of this letter, and of a repreſentation by the magiſtrates, with whom he

had formerly been acquainted, (by reſiding for ſome time in the city two years before) generouſly ſet on foot a *ſubſcription* for their relief. To this cauſe, however afflicting at the time, is the city of Glaſgow indebted for that regularity and elegance, which has hitherto been its diſtinguiſhed characteriſtic.

1656 FOUR years thereafter, the citizens were alarmed by the ſhock of an earthquake, which luckily did no other damage than the panic it ſtruck into the minds of that puritanical age.

WE have already mentioned in a preceding part of this narrative, the conſequences that aroſe from the deſigns of Charles the I. to eſtabliſh epiſcopacy, viz. That the covenanters had taken arms, in defence of the principles avowed at the general aſſembly held at Glaſgow, eſtabliſhing the preſbyterian form of worſhip. It is not, however, conſiſtent with our plan, to enter into the hiſtory of the tranſactions that took place from that period, down to the Reſtoration, as they ſeem to have little or no more concern with the hiſtory of this particular city, than as connected with the country at large. After that laſt mentioned event, however, ſeveral incidents occurred, relative to the troubles of the times, which, as more intimately connected with the place, we think it our duty to recapitulate.

CHARLES the II. had no ſooner taken poſſeſion of the throne, than, contrary to his moſt ſolemn engagements, he determined to overthrow preſbytery in Scotland, whatever expence of bloodſhed the accompliſhment of the event might be attended with. And heedleſs of the ruin which his unhappy father plunged himſelf into, by purſuing ſimilar deſigns, he ſet every engine at work

to bring the ſcheme to bear. In a ſhort time, having gained over a complaiſant parliament, it reſcinded at one ſtroke, the whole acts paſſed ſince A. D. 1633 in favour of preſbytery; and in its ſtead the epiſcopal form of church government was re-eſtabliſhed.

EVER ſince the time when archbiſhop Lindſay fled to England, the ſee of Glaſgow had been va- 1663
cant. At the re-eſtabliſhment of epiſcopacy, the charge was filled by Andrew Fairfowl, formerly miniſter of Dunſe, who having died two years after his conſecration, he was ſucceeded by Burnet, biſhop of Aberdeen; a man enflamed to the higheſt degree againſt the preſbyterians.

INDEED, within his new acquired dioceſe, there was ample room for gratifying epiſcopal revenge. The citizens of Glaſgow in particular, were moſtly covenanters, and many of theſe, through the influence of this archbiſhop, were perſecuted with unremitting fury. 1666
Numbers were hanged in the ſtreets, while others, under the threatening of the like puniſhment, were forbid attending the preſbyterian preachers. At 1674
one time the community of the city was fined in L. 100 ſterling, for allowing a preſbyterian miniſter to preach within its limits: And at another time, guards were ſet at the city gates to prevent the 1677
inhabitants on Sunday, from attending field preachings in the country.

THESE meaſures, however ſevere, were not found to anſwer the intended purpoſe, and others, more rigorous if poſſible, were thought neceſſary. A bond was made out by order of government, which the inhabitants of Glaſgow and the weſtern ſhires, were ordered to ſubſcribe.—

As this deed contained a complete renunciation of presbytery, and an abhorrence of all their former proceedings, it was easy to foresee that few would relish it. To enforce the subscription therefore, an army of highlanders, to the amount of 8000, were assembled at Stirling, from whence they issued out against this district. On
1678 the 26th of January they arrived at Glasgow, where, after exercising for the space of five days, the most wanton acts of cruelty and oppression upon such as would not willingly comply with the bond, they directed their march towards Ayrshire. There, as in Glasgow, they made a prey of whatever came within the reach of their ravenous hands, and if they suspected any concealment, compelled by torture the unfortunate objects of their suspicion to discover their hidden wealth. Such acts of violence excited a general indignation through the kingdom; the highlanders were recalled, and the west was at once stripped of her effects, and liberated from her oppressors.

The presbyterians could not but be exasperated in the greatest degree at this manifold oppression, and misled by the zeal of their leaders, they proceeded to such lengths in revenging themselves, as cannot be justified, even though we consider these acts of cruelty that had been used against them.

On the anniversary of the Restoration, about
1679 eighty covenanters having assembled at Ruthergle, they, after extinguishing the bonfires that had been lighted for solemnization of the birth-day, published a declaration and testimony expressive of their motives, and burned at the cross the several acts of parliament, and of the privy council, that had passed against them.

NOTICE of theſe proceedings having come to Edinburgh, Lord Dundee was diſpatched with a party to quell the inſurgents, and at the ſame time with orders to give them battle, in caſe any reſiſtance ſhould be offered. He accordingly fell in with the preſbyterians, aſſembled near Loudon-hill, and after having to no purpoſe deſired them to diſperſe and deliver up the ringleaders, he began the attack. From the ſuperiority of the numbers of the covenanters, however, Dundee and his party were defeated with a conſiderable loſs; they immediately retreated to Glaſgow, where, as they expected to be aſſaulted by the country people, the ſtreets were barricaded, and other meaſures taken for their better defence.

THESE expectations were not ill grounded; the covenanters, fluſhed with their ſucceſs, after a night's ſtay at Hamilton, marched to Glaſgow, with the view of diſlodging the ſoldiers there. When near the city, they divided their force into two battalions, the one marching into the town by the Gallowgate-ſtreet, and the other by the College Vennel. Immediately thereafter the attack began, which was ſupported for a conſiderable time, with great bravery on both ſides. At laſt, however, the covenanters were obliged to retreat, from the ſuperior ſkill of the ſoldiery, as well as from the fire kept up againſt them from the windows and cloſes adjacent to the ſtreet. They accordingly left the city in good order, after having eight men killed in the engagement, and ſeveral wounded. To this ſkirmiſh, in a few days, ſucceeded the battle of Bothwell Bridge, which effectually put a ſtop to the military operations of the covenanters in this part of the country.

THE ſpirit of that party was nevertheleſs, by no means broken; on the contrary, the many cruelties that were

exerciſed againſt them, in this and the ſucceeding reign, only ſerved to inflame their zeal, and confirm their attachment to the preſbyterian form of church government.—The city of Glaſgow, which was moſtly compoſed of preſbyterians, beheld theſe arbitrary acts of power with concern. But the time was near at hand, when their grievances were to be redreſſed, and an end put to that reign of tyranny and oppreſſion, which with a rod of iron, had ſo long ruled the country. To that time then, did the lovers of peace look forward, while they hailed the dawn of its approach, upon the flight of the infatuated James. That event had no ſooner taken place, than the city of Glaſgow, eager to teſtify their regard to the *proteſtant perſuaſion*, levied and armed *five hundred men*, whom they ſent to Edinburgh, commanded by the earl of Argyle and Lord Newbottle, in order that they might aſſiſt in guarding the convention of eſtates then met there, for the purpoſe of making a tender of the crown to *William* and *Mary*.

That convention, regardful of the general voice of the people of Scotland, which had ever been averſe to epiſcopacy, after having conſtituted themſelves into a parliament, aboliſhed that form of church government, and in its ſtead eſtabliſhed preſbytery, for which her ſons had ſo firmly and *nobly* contended during the two preceding reigns. In conſequence of this act, John Paterſon, who then held poſſeſſion of the ſee of Glaſgow, reſigned his charge, and retired to Edinburgh, where, in ten years afterwards, he died at the age of ſeventy-ſix.

Shortly after William and Mary had thus been raiſed to the vacant throne, they granted in favour of the com-

munity of Glaſgow, and in conſideration of their loyalty, a new charter of confirmation, whereby 1690
they "enact and ordain, that the city of Glaſgow *June*
"and town council thereof, ſhall have power and 4 & 14
"privilege to chuſe their own magiſtrates, pro-
"voſts, baillies, and other officers within the burgh, as ful-
"ly and freely, in all reſpects, as the city of Edinburgh,
"or any other royal burgh within the kingdom." By this charter, their right of election, which had been again challenged and infringed upon ſince the laſt charter in the year 1633, was eſtabliſhed and confirmed, and which they have *ever ſince* uninterruptedly made uſe of.

WILLIAM, though he favoured the citizens by thus confirming their liberties, yet he in another reſpect hurt them conſiderably, as well as many others, by ruining the infant colony, then lately eſtabliſhed at the 1696
iſthmus of *Darien*. In this ſcheme, *Glaſgow* was deeply engaged, and the moſt ſanguine hopes were entertained of its ſucceſs for a conſiderable time; till enemies too powerful to be ſuppreſſed, aroſe and accompliſhed its deſtruction, to the unſpeakable chagrin 1700
of the nation in general, as well as of many individuals, who were thereby involved in ruin.

CHAP. II.

Sketch of the progreſs of the Town downwards to the Union —The effects of that event upon Glaſgow—Riot at the extenſion of the Malt Tax—Contributions levied by the Pretender—Cutting of the Great Canal—Mob at the moving of the Popiſh Bill—Great inundation of the Clyde —Scarcity and Dearth—New Town begun—Weavers' Riot—Volunteer Corps.

BEFORE proceeding with a recital of the principal events which occurred with reſpect to Glaſgow, from the Union downwards, it may not be improper to take a ſhort view of the progreſs and population of the city, during the period we have already treated of.

IN the firſt place, we may pretty confidently affirm, that the city of Glaſgow owes its riſe to the foundation of ſome religious eſtabliſhment, or place of worſhip, at or near the ſituation in which the High Church now ſtands; becauſe it appears, that in the early period of the Scottiſh hiſtory, this town was almoſt ſolely poſſeſſed by the clergy, or their dependents belonging to the eſtabliſhment.—Secondly, as the whole houſes in that early age, were ſituated on the high ground in the immediate vicinity of the ſcite of the cathedral, it may thence be inferred, that to that edifice, or another of a prior date, they owed their exiſtence as well as poſition.

We have already mentioned in the former part of this narrative, that William the Lyon firſt granted to the town in the year 1174, a charter, erecting it into a burgh royal, as well as another, for holding an annual fair for the ſpace of eight days. From theſe then, it would appear, that prior to the date of erection, Glaſgow was conſidered as a pretty populous village. What doubtleſs, about this time, contributed ſtill farther to its encreaſe, was the iſſuing of a bull from pope Alexander, enjoining under the ſevereſt penalties, the whole inhabitants of the dioceſe to viſit the cathedral, as their mother church, at leaſt once every year. As theſe commands in that age, from the reſpect for the high authority from which they proceeded, would be ſtrictly obeyed, an additional increaſe of houſes as well as inhabitants, would naturally follow*.

Still, however, in an after period, it had not attained that note in the country, which from its privileges and the date of its erection into a royal burgh, we might naturally enough have ſuppoſed; as we find that the city was ſo *inconſiderable* even in the year 1357, as not to be admitted into the number of the cautionary towns aſſigned to Edward of England, for payment of the ranſom of David the II†.

Upon the building of the bridge by biſhop Rae, which took place about the period laſt mentioned, the town ſeems gradually to have extended itſelf in that direction,

* In the year 1268 we find from one of the records in the Chartulary in poſſeſſion of the Univerſity, that Glaſgow at that time was governed by a provoſt and baillies, having a diſtinct ſeal from the archbiſhop.

† Anderſon's Dict. Commerce, I.

from the high grounds near the cathedral, where the moſt ancient part of the city ſtood; however, for a long period, and till the erection of the *univerſity* in the year 1453, this progreſs of the High-ſtreet ſouthward, ſeems to have been exceeding ſlow. When that event took place, the population neceſſarily increaſed, and the building of the city appears to have gone on with more alacrity than before; inſomuch, that about the latter end of the reign of *James* the *V. the High-ſtreet* was filled up the length of the *Croſs*; the *Trongate*, *Gallowgate*, and *Saltmarket ſtreets* were formed, and many houſes built in each of them, particularly in the ſtreet laſt mentioned, which continued to be the thoroughfare towards the bridge, from the moſt ancient part of the city.

Glasgow, nevertheleſs, appears at the Reformation to have poſſeſſed only the eleventh place in point of population and wealth amongſt the towns of Scotland*; and from another certain evidence it appears, that betwixt the years 1611 and 1617, the number of ſouls in the city amounted only to 7644†. At the end of forty years after the laſt mentioned date, we find that number nearly doubled‡. Nay, if we credit the account given of the number of families that were burnt out by the great fire in 1652, and the proportion they held to the reſt of the city, we ſhall find, that they then amounted to conſiderably more than 15,000, allowing only about five ſouls to each family. To account for ſuch a great increaſe in ſo ſhort a time, we muſt obſerve, that Glaſgow during that period, carried on the moſt *conſiderable inland traffic* in

* Taxation Table in Queen Mary's time, dated 1556.
† Parochial Regiſter for theſe years. ‡ Ibid.

the kingdom, as well as an *export* trade in ſalmon and other commodities, the produce of the country.

By means of the induſtrious ſpirit of its inhabitants, we find this city in the year 1695, ranked as the *ſecond* in the kingdom, and as ſuch aſſeſſed accordingly: though we obſerve with aſtoniſhment, that at this period the number of inhabitants were conſiderably under what they amounted to about forty years preceding.—Whether this is to be accounted for from any defect in the parochial records, or from ſome other cauſe which took place about the Reſtoration, cannot now be aſcertained.

Having thus taken a very ſummary view of the *riſe*, *progreſs*, and *population* of *Glaſgow*, prior to the Union, we ſhall next reſume the narrative of the principal events which took place, connected with the hiſtory of the city, from that memorable era downward to the preſent day.

No ſooner had the union of the two kingdoms taken place, during the triumphant reign of Anne, 1707 than the good effects ariſing from it were felt over the country, and that event which when firſt broached, excited the greateſt *diſcontents*, is now found to be an univerſal *bleſſing*. To Glaſgow in particular, it was productive of the greateſt advantages, for though before, the city from its inland commerce, and the extent to which it carried the fiſhery in the river, was in a thriving ſtate, yet ſtill its merchants were cramped in their ſpeculations, by the reſtriction, or rather prohibition, that was placed upon their commerce with the American colonies and Weſt India iſlands.

Now, however, that theſe bars were removed, the merchants of Glaſgow took advantage of the event, and thus,

in a manner laid the foundation of that *wealth* and *proſperity* which the city has ſince enjoyed.

As the firſt ſtep towards opening this extenſive foreign commerce, it was found neceſſary by the citizens, to erect a port farther down the river, than the ſituation of the town, capable of receiving veſſels of burden, which the Clyde in the neighbourhood of the town would not admit. For this purpoſe, application was firſt made to the inhabitants of *Dumbarton*, but they, *from motives beſt known to themſelves*, thought proper to give a direct refuſal. A piece of ground was however procured on the ſouth ſide of the river, about twenty miles be-
1710 low Glaſgow, where a harbour was formed, warehouſes and other conveniencies erected, and a riſe given to the now thriving and populous town of *Port-Glaſgow*.

We have already mentioned, that the Union was productive of great diſcontents amongſt many who either thought their country injured by the event, or were deſirous to make it a handle for declaring for the ſon of the abdicated monarch. Theſe diſcontents having been for ſome time fermenting, they at laſt broke out in-
1715 to open rebellion in favour of the pretender. On this occaſion, the city of Glaſgow exerted itſelf in favour of the proteſtant ſucceſſion in the houſe of Hanover, and with a *praiſe-worthy loyalty*, raiſed a battalion of ſix hundred men, which immediately thereafter marched to Stirling to join the king's troops under the duke of Argyle. By the general adoption of ſuch meaſures as theſe, rebellion languiſhed and expired, and tranquillity was again reſtored to the country.

THE population of Glaſgow was now ſo much encreaſed, that at this period an additional church 1724
was found neceſſary. Accordingly, a piece of ground was fixed upon, and the preſent edifice called the *Ramſhorn* or *Northweſt Church* erected; towards which the building of the Candleriggs-ſtreet gradually was carried. The magiſtrates at this time ſeem to have been intent upon improving the town, by laying out new and regular ſtreets, to the line of which the inhabitants when building, were bound to keep; as well as by removing old and ruinous houſes which encroached upon the ſtreets formerly built. When theſe improvements were going forward, an unlucky circumſtance, however, 1725
happened, which from its conſequences, muſt no doubt have conſiderably retarded them.

AT the extenſion of the *malt tax* to Scotland, great murmurs took place throughout the kingdom, and no where were they louder than in the city of Glaſgow, particularly amongſt the lower claſs of inhabitants. They ſaw the conſequences that would ariſe from the act, viz. the raiſing of the price of ale, their favourite beverage; and they determined to ſhew their deteſtation of it by revenging themſelves againſt its abettors. Accordingly, they attacked the houſe of their repreſentative in parliament, Daniel Campbell, Eſq; of Shawfield, who then reſided in the town, and after breaking the windows, deſtroyed every article of furniture they could find within the apartments. While they were ſo engaged, a party of the military under the command of Captain Buſhel arrived, with a view of quelling the diſturbance. That officer, after uſing every lenient means for that purpoſe, and while pelted by a ſhower of ſtones, ordered his men

to fire amongſt the rioters; by which above twenty at the firſt diſcharge were killed and wounded. Inſtead of diſperſing, the mob, upon this increaſed to an immenſe multitude, arms were procured, and Buſhel and his party were obliged to ſave themſelves by flying towards the caſtle of Dumbarton; whither, for ſeveral miles, they were purſued by the enraged multitude.

As it was at firſt thought that the magiſtrates had not been ſo active in ſuppreſſing the diſturbance, as they ſhould have been, an order paſſed for arreſting and conveying them to Edinburgh, where, upon a trial before the Court of Juſticiary, they were honourably acquitted of the charge. The legiſlature, however, to puniſh the corporation of the city, upon the application of Mr. Campbell, paſſed an act granting him as a compenſation, the ſum of 6080l. ſterling, to be paid forth of the funds ariſing from a duty formerly granted * to the city, of two pennies upon every pint of ale or beer brewed within the liberty. Upon this ſum being paid, a new act was obtained by the magiſtracy for a continuation of the former aſſeſſment for the period of ſixteen years, which has been farther continued downwards to the preſent time, and extended over the village of Gorbals and town of Port-Glaſgow.

If we take a view of the ſituation of the city a few years after the event before mentioned, we ſhall find, that from a ſucceſsful application to commerce, the extent of the town and its population were greatly increaſed.—

1735 The merchants of Glaſgow at this period, carried on their trade in no fewer than *ſixty-ſeven veſſels*, all belonging to Clyde, beſides employing ſome

* In 1693.

foreign bottoms; while the number of inhabitants ſince the Union had been rapidly encreaſing, and a new church* for their better accommodation was now projected, and begun to be built.

So ſenſible indeed, was the pretender when here, of the wealth of the city, and of its ability 1745
to bear exaction, that on his journey to England, as well as on his retreat northward, he laid the inhabitants under ſevere contributions, in order to provide for a naked and pennyleſs army:—In the firſt inſtance, while marching to England, the community were obliged to pay him the ſum of L. 5000 in money, and in goods to the amount of L. 500; and while on his retreat towards the north, a freſh demand was made upon the city of 12,000 linen ſhirts, 6000 cloth coats, 6000 pairs of ſhoes, 6000 pairs of hoſe, and 6000 bonnets, which were accordingly provided.

THESE exactions Charles, no doubt, made with the greater ſeverity, from the ſteady loyalty and attachment which the city ſhewed to the eſtabliſhed government under the houſe of Hanover; as at this time, the community raiſed *two battalions of four hundred and fifty men* each, for the ſervice of government, which were engaged at the battle of Falkirk under command of the earl of Home. During the pretender's ſtay at Glaſgow, from the 25th of December to the 3d of 1746
January, the moſt ſullen ſorrow prevailed amongſt the inhabitants, and though he often appeared in public, he was not ſo much as attended by the common retinue of a mob, whoſe curioſity at this time, ſeems to have been repreſſed by that ſpirit of loyalty which pervaded every

* St. Andrew's Church.

claſs. The temper of the highlanders could not brook this neglect, for no ſooner were the contributions levied, than a reſolution was agreed to, to plunder and burn the town; which would doubtleſs have taken place, had not one of their own chiefs, Cameron of Lochiel, interpoſed, and by threatening to withdraw his clan, forced them to lay their deſign aſide.

THE exactions that were at this time made, and the expence of quartering the pretender's army for ten days, and of raiſing their battalions, coſt the city of Glaſgow L. 14,000 ſterling. Of that ſum, they recovered
1749 by an application to parliament, L. 10,000; which, though it did not fully indemnify them, yet ſeems to have been equivalent to their expectations, and as much as government could then well ſpare, from the more preſſing exigencies of the times.

THESE commotions were, however, productive of no other inconveniency to Glaſgow than what has been already mentioned;—her *commerce* ſuſtained *no ſhock*, nor were the number of her inhabitants leſſened; on the contrary, both were rapidly increaſing, and new ſchemes were adopted to carry the proſperity of the city to a ſtill greater pitch.—Accordingly, the merchants of Glaſgow with a view of extending their commerce, and opening a more ready communication with the continent of
1755 Europe, at this period projected a *Canal* betwixt the rivers *Forth* and *Clyde*, and had nearly obtained an act for this purpoſe, when they were ſolicited by a number of gentlemen belonging to Edinburgh, to join iſſue with them, and enlarge the original plan*, which was

* The original plan was 4 feet deep, and 24 in breadth; the canal on the enlarged ſcale is 8 feet deep, and 56 feet broad.

found to be projected on too ſmall a ſcale. The firſt deſign was accordingly given up, and a canal of larger dimenſions agreed to, which obtained the ſanction of parliament. The operations accordingly commenced, under the direction of Mr. John Smeaton, an able engineer, whoſe numerous public works in this and the neighbouring kingdom, pointed him out as a proper perſon to engage in this great undertaking.

Nor were the citizens of Glaſgow at this time unmindful of any other meaſures that could be adopted for the welfare or improvement of the city. A NEW and ELEGANT BRIDGE was built over the Clyde, a little to the weſtward of the other built by biſhop Rae, which ſince the introduction of wheel carriages, was found narrow and inconvenient. An act of parliament having been obtained for the purpoſe of deepening the river Clyde, from Dumbuck ford to Glaſgow, the magiſtrates in order to carry that act into execution, entered into an agreement with Mr. John Golbourne of the city of Cheſter, who engaged to deepen the channel of the river ſeven feet at the quay of the Broomielaw, even in neap tides†. His contract he accordingly executed, to the great improvement of the navigation of the river, which before would ſcarcely ad-

1768

1771

† Before this time the water was ſhallow, the channel much too wide for the uſual quantity of water that flowed down, and the navigation interrupted by twelve remarkable ſhoals.—The ſecond inconvenience continually increaſed by the wearing away of the banks, cauſed by the prevalency of the ſouth-weſt winds: thus, what was got in breadth was loſt in depth.—*Pennant.*

mit veſſels of thirty tons, whereas lighters of ſeventy tons now approach the quay with eaſe.

GREAT inconvenience having been found to ariſe to ſeveral manufactures in the city, as well as to the inhabitants at large, from the high price of coals, a ſcheme was ſet on foot and adopted, for cutting a *navigable Canal*, from the high grounds at the back of the cathedral church, to the pariſh of Monkland, with a view of leſſening the price of that article, by bringing it at once to the town in larger quantities, and at a cheaper rate than formerly.

THESE public works of themſelves ſufficiently demonſtrate the wealth and proſperity of Glaſgow about this period.—Indeed, as has been before remarked, the Union was the era from which this city muſt date the extenſion of her commerce.—From that time, in ſpite of ſome temporary checks, it was on the increaſe, and in this
1775 year Glaſgow employed upwards of 60,000 tons of ſhipping*; having, in the ſingle article of tobacco, imported from America the amazing quantity of 57,143 hogſheads. Unluckily, however, an event now took place, which gave ſuch a ſhock to the proſperity of this city, as a length of years, aided by induſtry turned into another channel, has only been able to overcome.—This was the breaking out of the American war, which effectually cut off that commercial intercourſe that had ſo long ſubſiſted betwixt Glaſgow and that country.

WHEN that conteſt began, the moſt vigorous efforts were made throughout the kingdom, to quell the ſpirit of

* Statiſtical Account of Scotland.

insurrection that had broke out in the colonies.—
Glasgow made an offer to his Majesty to raise a 1778
regiment of 1000 men for the service of govern- *Jan.*
ment, which the king accepted. Subscriptions
for this purpose were accordingly set on foot in the city, and by the liberal encouragement of the body corporate of Glasgow, of lord Frederick Campbell, the city's representative in parliament, who alone gave L. 500, and of the several incorporations, as well as individuals, a sum was raised in a few days to the amount of L. 9,600, which, aided by the general zeal then manifested in support of government, completed this corps in the course of the ensuing summer*.

At the same time, the merchants of the city fitted out in the Clyde fourteen privateers, mounting from 12 to 22 guns, and carrying in whole about 1000 men. These were in the course of the war of very considerable service, by driving the privateers of the enemy from the coast, and protecting the trade of the country.

* This regiment having been ordered to embark at Leith, for Guernsey, on the 20th April 1779, they willingly expressed their inclination to obey the order; but about fifty of Fraser's highlanders, who had been ordered to incorporate themselves with the Glasgow regiment and embark, on pretence of arrears being due them, refused. In order to compel them, the duke of Buccleugh's regiment was sent for from Edinburgh, but notwithstanding of their arrival, the highlanders persisted in their resolution, and with their backs to a wall on the shore of Leith braved every opposition. A fray was therefore the consequence of their obstinacy, wherein twenty of the mutineers were killed, and the remainder taken prisoners and lodged in the castle of Edinburgh. An officer and two or three of the fencibles were likewise mortally wounded.

SHORTLY thereafter, a numerous body of the citizens of Glaſgow, as zealous to defend their religious as civil rights, were caſt into a ferment, by a bill having been moved for, to be brought into parliament for the repeal of the penal ſtatutes againſt the Roman catholics. In this city alone, eighty-five different ſocieties, conſiſting of upwards of 12,000 perſons, were formed with a view of oppoſing the bill by petition: theſe again correſponded with others in the country, whoſe buſineſs was to form new aſſociations, and thus in a ſhort time, the bulk of Scotland inveighed againſt the meaſure, which was at the time prudently dropt. The minds of the lower claſs on this occaſion, were ſo inflamed againſt the catholics, who were repreſented as conſpiring againſt their liberties, that outrages againſt the property and effects of perſons of that perſuaſion was the unavoidable conſequence.

AT Glaſgow, a mob having collected on Sun-
1779 day, during the time of divine ſervice, they pro-
2208. ceeded to a popiſh chapel in the High-ſtreet, and after forcing their way into the houſe, they diſmiſſed the congregation then aſſembled, by pelting them with ſtones, while they deſtroyed a number of pictures repreſenting the different ſaints, hung around the altar. The magiſtrates having arrived after ſervice with a party, the mob diſperſed, and no further outrage took place at the time.

ON the evening of the 10th of February thereafter, the populace again aſſembled around the ſhop of a potter in King-ſtreet, of the Roman catholic perſuaſion, which they effectually gutted, but on the arrival of the magiſtrates with a party of the military, the mob there ſeemingly diſperſed. However, they went immediately to his

dwelling houſe at the eaſt end of the town, which having ſet on fire, it was, with the furniture entirely conſumed, before any means could be uſed to extinguiſh it; notice being given to the magiſtrates, upon their arrival the mob was entirely quelled. So faithful were the inſtigators of this riot to each other, that notwithſtanding the magiſtrates next day, by proclamation, offered a reward of *one hundred guineas* for the apprehenſion of any *one* of the ring-leaders, they all reſiſted the temptation, and none were ever ſecured. Bagnal, the proprietor of the ſhop and dwelling houſe, thereafter commenced an action for damages againſt the city, and recovered to the amount of his loſs.

THIS was not, however, the only bill brought in this ſeſſion of Parliament, which excited diſcontent in this quarter.—Another, though of a more local nature, was moved, for taking off the duties formerly impoſed upon French cambrics: As the manufacture of cambric was now carried on to a conſiderable extent in this city, ſuch a bill, which threatened the ſtarvation of many families, could not fail of meeting with a powerful oppoſition *.

* When the news firſt arrived at Glaſgow that ſuch a bill was introduced, a mob of weavers belonging to the city and adjacent villages having aſſembled, they paraded through the ſtreets with an effigy on horſeback of the miniſter who brought in the bill, holding in one hand a piece of French cambric, and in the other the bill for importing that commodity. Having finiſhed their proceſſion, the effigy was conducted to the common place of execution, where it was firſt hung and afterwards blown to pieces by the firing of ſome combuſtible matter lodged in its inſide.—The mob thereafter retired peaceably to their homes.

However, the miniſter, before the bill had gone through the cuſtomary ſtages, being convinced of the impropriety of the meaſure, conſented to withdraw it, upon ſubſtituting another tax of a leſs hurtful tendency.

From the commencement of the American war, the attention of the citizens had been more particularly directed to manufactures than before; and owing to the great number of hands required to carry theſe on to any extent, as well as to the ſucceſs attending their exertions, the city had rapidly encreaſed in population. A new church*
1780 was therefore found neceſſary this year†, for the better accommodation of the inhabitants, and the foundation-ſtone was accordingly laid on the 12th of April, in preſence of the magiſtrates and council. A *tontine ſcheme* was alſo entered into, by a very reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers, for the erection of a ſet of buildings for a *hôtel* and *coffee-room*. Now, that they are finiſhed, it muſt be allowed, that the coffee-room in particular, is not *equalled* by any in *Britain*, and perhaps in *Europe*, for the elegance and taſte diſplayed in the deſign as well as the execution.

During the ſpring of this year, a circum-
1782 ſtance took place, proceeding from a natural cauſe, which, as it affected this city, we ſhall here

* St. Enoch's Church.

† So great was the cold this year, that upon Friday, January 14, the thermometer of Farenheit placed at the obſervatory, ſtood at 46 degrees below the freezing point, being 12 degrees lower than what it was in the great cold in January 1768, and 23 degrees below where it ſtood in this city at the great froſt in 1740.

particularly deſcribe.—This was an inundation of the Clyde, which took place on Tueſday the 12th of March, which, for its magnitude, was before unprecedented in the annals of the city.

For ſome few days before, there had been an almoſt uninterrupted fall of ſnow and rain, but more particularly heavy in that part of the country where the Clyde takes its riſe, than about the city of Glaſgow. The river, however, till the Monday preceding the inundation, did not ſeem to carry any very threatening appearance, otherwiſe than what it ſhews in bad or ſtormy weather. But, on the afternoon of that day, it began ſuddenly to ſwell, and before ten in the evening, the waters had extended over the Green, ſtopped the communication with the country by the bridges, and laid the Bridgegate in flood to the depth of ſome feet. As the inhabitants of that ſtreet had been frequently uſed to inundations of the river, they quietly allowed themſelves to be ſurrounded by the water, thinking, that during the night it would ſubſide as uſual, and in this opinion, many of them went to bed. Inſtead of decreaſing, the flood, during the night, however, increaſed, and the fears of the ſuffering inhabitants were at laſt ſeriouſly rouſed, when they perceived the waters getting higher than they had ever witneſſed them, by flooding their ground apartments ſeveral feet deep, extinguiſhing their fires, and at laſt entering theſe very beds, where, a few hours before, many had lain down to reſt. By day, their ſituation would even have been thought to be particularly afflicting, but how much more ſo was it now, in a dark and gloomy night, when they found themſelves partly immerſed, and ſurrounded

on all ſides by water, and in theſe very places where they had promiſed themſelves ſecurity.

To fly at this time, from the preſence of the calamity was impoſſible, as the water in the ſtreet, from its depth and current, would have fruſtrated the attempt, by at once ſacrificing thoſe lives, which in another ſituation it ſo dreadfully threatened. Nothing was now to be heard, but the cries of deſpair, and the moſt pitiful exclamations for help, uttered by the old as well as the young, whoſe fate at one time ſeemed to be equally certain. Day at length approached, and hoped-for relief was at hand, from the exertions of their fellow-citizens, who never before could have lent aſſiſtance in ſuch a caſe of need.

By ſeven o'clock in the morning of Tueſday, the flood began to abate, to the infinite ſatisfaction of the ſufferers, as well as the other inhabitants, who had it now in their power to adminiſter that relief which before was impracticable. Boats were accordingly ſent up and down the ſtreet, loaded with proviſions, to furniſh ſuch as ſtood in need, and for the purpoſe of bringing off others, whoſe fears cautioned them againſt ſtaying longer in their houſes.

Independent of this ſcene of miſery, which bore ſo hard upon the inhabitants of this particular quarter, the river when viewed from another point of view, exhibited a moſt terrific and threatening appearance, for not only was the whole of the Bridgegate overflowed, but alſo the lower part of the Saltmarket, Stockwell, and Jamaica ſtreets, as well as the village of Gorbals, which appeared as an *iſland* in the midſt of an eſtuary, or arm of the ſea. The current of the river was beſides ſo exceedingly rapid and ſtrong, that not only were the greateſt trees borne

along like ſtraws upon its ſtream, but had it continued in ſuch a ſituation to increaſe, a few hours longer, the two bridges muſt have fallen a ſacrifice to its fury. Luckily, however, this did not take place, as the Clyde, after having attained fully the height of *twenty feet above its ordinary level*, began to fall, and by Wedneſday immediately following, it was again confined to its ordinary channel.

THE damage* ſuſtained by this unprecedented inundation was very great, from the quantities of tobacco, ſugar, and other merchandize, that were either carried away or deſtroyed by the ſtream. With a view of alleviating in ſome degree the loſs ſuſtained, a ſubſcription was ſet on foot, and in the courſe of a few days, to the honour of the citizens of Glaſgow, upwards of *five hundred pounds* ſterling was contributed for this generous purpoſe.

IN the courſe of the ſame year, (1782) a calamity of a different kind, though of a more laſting and generally afflicting nature, befel not only the poor in this city, but alſo thoſe throughout the kingdom, thro' the failure of the crop, cauſed by an early and ſevere froſt. The conſequence therefore was a dearth, by which many were reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs, and had it not been for the humane exertions of the magiſtrates†, and of ſome other gentle-

* Only one perſon loſt her life by this flood, a young woman in the Gorbals; though a great many cows and horſes that could not be removed from their ſtables were drowned.

† The magiſtrates at this time, by ſeveral ſucceſſive proclamations, offered ſuch farmers as brought meal to the market a bounty at the rate of ſixpence per boll.—Mr. David Dale alſo claims notice from his exertions to relieve the poor,—he not only imported into the country great quantities of grain, but ſold it again even *below* the *price* it *coſt him*.

men in the city, there is little doubt but ſeveral would have fallen before the famine, as was unfortunately the caſe in the north of Scotland with many, who were ſituated at a diſtance from what ſeldom unites, wealth and a philanthropic heart. By degrees, however, this evil wore off, through the reaping of an abundant harveſt, and the great quantity of grain that flowed into the kingdom, ſo that the price of proviſions ſhortly fell to their cuſtomary rate.

1783 THE unlucky conteſt with America having this year terminated, new exertions were made by the citizens to extend their commerce and manufactures:—and with a view to the general intereſt, a ſociety of merchants united themſelves under the name of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, whoſe ſole aim as a body, was to employ their influence and funds for the benefit and protection of the trade of the city. Of this ſociety, which was incorporated into a body politic, by his Majeſty's charter, we will fall to ſpeak more largely in another place, when treating of the eſtabliſhment of other aſſociations, not noticed here from the more private nature of their inſtitutions*.

* The fiery meteor which ſo greatly alarmed the whole country, on the evening of Monday the 18th Auguſt this year, at nine o'clock at night, was alſo ſeen here.—Its appearance was a fiery ball, with a conical tail, and moving from the north-weſt to the ſouth-eaſt with an inconceivable degree of velocity.—The light was ſo ſtrong that the ſmalleſt pin might have been eaſily picked from the ſtreet. What is remarkable, it was ſeen *through all Britain* nearly at the *ſame inſtant*, conſequently its height muſt have been very great.

DURING the courſe of this year, the magiſtrates encouraged by the ſtill riſing proſperity 1784
of the city, came to the reſolution of feuing out the Ramſhorn grounds immediately to the north of the town, for the purpoſe of building. And that theſe buildings might be regularly conducted, and diſpoſed properly into ſtreets, the plan of a *new town*, according to the modern taſte, with handſome ſquares and broad ſtreets was made out, and by which the feuers were obliged to conduct themſelves. In conſequence, there has now ariſen upon ground formerly uſed as gardens, ſuch STATELY EDIFICES as at once ſurpriſe the ſtranger, while they demonſtrate the *wealth* and *taſte* of the citizens of Glaſgow.

NOTHING very intereſting appears to have taken place, from the laſt mentioned date to this time, 1787
when the peace of the city was diſturbed by a tumultuous mob raiſed with the view of heightening the wages of the journeymen weavers. A ſpirit of diſcontent had for a conſiderable time prevailed amongſt that body of men, though no ſerious conſequences were for ſome time apprehended, as their employers had made every conceſſion conſiſtent with their intereſt. The operatives however were not ſatisfied, combinations were formed amongſt them, and threatening letters ſent to ſeveral of the manufacturers, in order that they might effectuate their purpoſe, though without effect. Irritated at laſt to the greateſt degree, theſe combinations proceeded to violence. Webs were cut from the looms of ſuch as agreed to work at the former rate; warehouſes were rifled, and bonfires kindled with their contents. Inſults ſuch as theſe were to the public peace, could not be borne with, and mea-

ſures were accordingly taken to ſuppreſs them. With this view, the magiſtrates after having received *Sept.* 3. information that a mob was aſſembled in the Calton, proceeded, attended by the peace-officers, to that quarter, in order to diſperſe them, and ſecure the ringleaders. They were no ſooner arrived, than they were attacked by the populace, and forced to retreat into the city, whither they were purſued by the mob. An additional force to quell the rioters became therefore neceſſary; and this having been obtained by the arrival of a detachment of the 39th regiment, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Kellet, the magiſtrates again proceeded to the execution of their duty. They accordingly fell in with the mob near the Parkhouſe, on the eaſt ſide of the city, betwixt which place and the Drygate, a very ſerious conflict enſued. No ſooner were the magiſtrates and military arrived, than the populace attacked them furiouſly with ſtones, brick bats, and other miſſile weapons, whereby their lives were not only endangered, but many amongſt them much hurt. To defend themſelves they were at laſt under the diſagreeable neceſſity, after reading the riot act, of ordering the military to fire, by which three perſons were killed outright, three mortally, and the ſame number ſlightly wounded. However diſagreeable the adoption of ſuch a meaſure muſt have been, yet it had the deſired effect. The mob immediately fled and diſperſed, and the magiſtrates and military returned to the croſs. An alarm was given in the afternoon, that the populace were again in force in their former ſituation, upon which a party immediately went in queſt of them, but upon their arrival the rioters inſtantly took to flight.

On the following day the mob again aſſembled in the village of Calton, to the amount of ſeveral thouſands; there, as formerly, they wrecked their vengeance upon their peaceable brethren, by cutting their webs from the looms and burning them, while they walked through the ſtreets. Intelligence having come to the ſheriff, he immediately with a party of ſoldiers, proceeded to that village, in order to quell the diſturbance. The mob, however, aware of the fatal effects of oppoſition on the preceding day, no ſooner got a glimpſe of the military, than they quickly retired and ſeparated.

From this date forward to the year 1790, nothing remarkable occurs that has a connection with the city. In that year the great Canal, which we formerly mentioned to have been begun in 1768, was finiſhed, and on the 29th day of July the communication was opened between the Friths of Forth and Clyde*. That great work having ſtopped in the year 1790

* This important event was evidenced by the ſailing of a track-barge from the baſon at Hamilton-Hill, near Glaſgow, to the river Clyde at Bowling Bay, a ſpace of twelve miles. The committee of management, accompanied by the magiſtrates of Glaſgow, were the firſt voyagers of this new navigation. On the arrival of the veſſel at Bowling Bay, and after deſcending from the laſt lock into the Clyde, the ceremony of the junction of the Forth and Clyde was performed in preſence of a great crowd of ſpectators by Archibald Speirs, Eſq; of Elderſlie, chairman of the committee of management, who with the aſſiſtance of the chief engineer, launched a hogſhead of the water of the river Forth into the Clyde, as a ſymbol of joining the eaſtern and weſtern ſeas.—This event ſo important to the trade of Great Britain and Ireland, is now manifeſted in a ſtriking

1775, through a deficiency of funds, it was not again resumed till the year 1784, when government gave L. 50,000 from the forfeited eſtates towards its completion†. In this interval, the city of Glaſgow began and carried through a collateral cut to *Hamilton Hill*, within a mile northward of the town, and thereafter to another ſituation, now called *Port-Dundas*, little more than half the diſtance; by which means, they opened a more ready communication than they formerly had, with the continent of Europe, and the eaſtern coaſt of the kingdom, which has been productive of the happieſt effects to the commerce and proſperity of the city.—And now, that the original deſign is finiſhed, theſe advantages have proportionably increaſed.

1793 THIS year on the 8th of February, an incident occurred in this city, which from its ſingularity is not undeſerving of attention; this was the de-

degree, by the opening of a navigation which not only ſhortens the nautical diſtance from 800 to 1000 miles, but alſo affords a more ſafe and ſpeedy paſſage, particularly in the time of war, or at the end of the ſeaſon, when veſſels are detained long in the Baltic.—The extreme length of the navigation from the Forth to the Clyde is exactly 35 miles, ſixteen of which is upon the ſummit of the country, 156 feet above the level of the ſea.—To this height the voyager is raiſed by means of twenty locks from the eaſtern ſea, and nineteen from the weſt; each lock is exactly twenty feet wide, and ſeventy-four feet long within the gates. The depth of the canal is eight feet throughout, and the medium width of about fifty-ſix feet on the ſurface of the water, and twenty-eight feet at the bottom.

† The dividends ariſing from this money are appointed to be applied towards repairing of the high roads in the highlands of Scotland.

ſtruction by fire of the *Laigh Church*; a fabric originally founded by the citizens, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary in the year 1484.—Between the hours of four and five in the morning, the flames were firſt diſcovered iſſuing through the roof of the ſeſſion-houſe, in the weſt end of the church. Aſſiſtance was immediately procured, but as the fire had communicated from the ſeſſion-houſe to the church, from which it was only ſeparated by a thin deal partition, and had got to a great head, aſſiſtance was of no avail; and in the courſe of two hours, that pile which had baffled the ſtorms of ages, fell before the all-devouring flame*. Unluckily, the damage did not terminate only in the deſtruction of the church, the records of the general ſeſſion lodged here were entirely conſumed, and the regiſter of the proceedings of the preſbytery greatly hurt.

In the following year, a ſcheme was formed for feuing out on the ſouth bank of Clyde, oppoſite the city, the lands belonging to Hutcheſon's hoſpital, for the purpoſe of building; and a regular plan of this new village, to be called *Hutcheſon Town*, was accordingly made out. In order to give a more direct communication to theſe propoſed buildings, a new bridge was 1794

* The cauſe of the fire is not known, though it is ſuppoſed to have ariſen from the careleſsneſs of ſome of the perſons then on guard; the ſeſſion-houſe at that time having been uſed by the citizens as a guard-room.——On the following Saturday, the 13th of February, two porpoiſes of about ten feet in length each, appeared in the river at the Broomielaw. Numbers of ſhots were fired at them while ſwimming, and one having been caught by a net, was exhibited as a ſhew,—the other got clear off.

determined upon, and the foundation-ſtone accordingly laid on the 18th June, by the lord provoſt and magiſtrates, in preſence of a great concourſe of ſpectators.

THIS was not the moſt notable incident that took place in the courſe of the year 1794, relative to Glaſgow; an inſtitution was now opened, of a more extenſive and benevolent nature, which, by tending to alleviate the miſeries incident to the human race, will long remain a monument of the philanthropy of its founders; this was the opening of the GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY, which had been begun to be built two years preceding. Of the nature of that inſtitution, and of the building itſelf, we, in another place, will ſpeak at more length; ſuffice it here only to mention, that it has proved to many of the utmoſt ſervice, by diſpenſing that relief, which, without it, probably would never have been procured.

Dec. 3.

ABOUT the middle of December this year, the peace of the city was threatened by another riot, proceeding, however, from a different cauſe than that which occaſioned the other in the year 1793.—In the beginning of that month, a deſerter having eſcaped from the guardhouſe, through the negligence of the ſentinel, a court martial adjudged him to be puniſhed for this breach of duty.—His fellow ſoldiers were, however, determined to hinder the ſentence from being put into execution, and for ſeveral days from this reſolution the puniſhment did not take place. As this combination was contrary to all order, and as it might have been productive of the worſt effects, the troops in the neighbourhood were called into the city to aſſiſt in quelling the inſurgents.—Before their arrival, however, the ringleaders ſurrendered themſelves to the earl of Breadal-

bane, colonel of the regiment. No ſooner had this taken place, than they were ordered to march for Edinburgh, under a ſtrong guard, there to take their trial*. The hon. major Leſlie and an officer of the Breadalbane regiment, having accompanied the party a ſhort way on their march, were, upon their return to town, attacked by a mob, who, after upbraiding them for ſending off the mutineers to be puniſhed, aſſaulted them with ſtones and other miſſile weapons, whereby the hon. major Leſlie was wounded, and he and the other officer obliged to take ſhelter, by retreating into a neighbouring houſe, which could not have long withſtood the aſſaults of the mob by whom it was threatened.—Luckily, however, the lord provoſt and magiſtrates, attended by the peace officers, and a party of the military now arrived, and by a judicious conduct obliged the populace to diſperſe without bloodſhed, and before any damage was done.—Parties of dragoons having come to town in the evening, no further diſturbance upon this occaſion took place, and tranquillity was again reſtored to the inhabitants†.

We have had occaſion to remark, in the courſe of this narrative, that the city of Glaſgow has ever been diſtin-

* The ringleaders of this mutiny, after their arrival at Edinburgh, were tried by a general court martial, and four of them ſentenced to be ſhot.—Only one, however, ſuffered the puniſhment of death.

† The greateſt praiſe is due to lord Adam Gordon, commander in chief for Scotland, for his exertions in this affair, as well as to the lord provoſt and magiſtrates of the city, who, by a prudent courſe of conduct reſtored peace and good order.

guiſhed for its *loyalty*, and determined reſolution to ſupport that *glorious fabric* the BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

SINCE the era of the revolution, more particularly, has it exerted itſelf by raiſing and embodying, from its own funds, ſeveral ſucceſſive regiments, for the ſervice of government.—Now again, that every Briton was called upon, to exert himſelf in the cauſe of his country, againſt both foreign and domeſtic foes, did the *loyal citizens of Glaſgow* offer their ſervices, not as by proxy, but each by himſelf ſtanding forth as a SOLDIER; and, as ſuch, expoſing himſelf againſt an enemy, that has more than once offered an inſult to our coaſts, by a threatened invaſion. This very *reſpectable corps* had its firſt exiſtence in April, 1794, when a conſiderable number of the citizens ſubſcribed a writing, expreſſing their willingneſs to form themſelves into a VOLUNTEER CORPS, for the local defence of the city, as ſoon as the bill then in contemplation for enabling them, and ſimilar bodies to do ſo, ſhould receive the ſanction of parliament. This having been accordingly obtained, and the corps ſtill increaſing in numbers, in the month of Auguſt thereafter they divided themſelves into two companies, and recommended ſeveral gentlemen to be their officers, which recommendation his majeſty was pleaſed to ſanction*. In the month of
1795 January, 1795, a chaplain, ſurgeon and aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, were alſo choſen, and in like manner approved of; and in the April following, the corps receiv-

* Major, now colonel Corbet was appointed to the command, which he ſtill retains with the unanimous approbation of the corps.

ed their colours, after previous conſecration by the chaplain.

On the 18th of November thereafter, the Clyde again roſe to a great height, and inundated the lower parts of the city nearly as much as it had done in that memorable flood on the 12th day of March, 1782; like to that then, the ſwelling of the river now, was occaſioned by a very ſevere ſtorm of wind, rain and ſnow, which commenced upon Tueſday the 17th, and continued almoſt without intermiſſion, till the following Wedneſday in the afternoon. About the middle of that day, the current was ſo ſtrong as to ſhake the piers of the *newly erected bridge*, oppoſite the foot of the Saltmarket-ſtreet, and of conſequence, two of the arches immediately gave way, and with a tremendous craſh fell into the river. The concuſſion of the water, occaſioned by this cauſe, was almoſt irreſiſtible; the doors of the waſhinghouſe, though ſituated at a conſiderable diſtance, were burſt open, and a great quantity of clothes and utenſils carried off by the impetuous ſtream. In the afternoon, the three remaining arches of the bridge ſhared the ſame fate with the others; and thus in the compaſs of a few hours, that edifice, which had been nearly a year and a half in erecting, was completely deſtroyed. At this time, the Bridgegate, the lower parts of the Saltmarket, Stockwell, Jamaica-ſtreet, and the village of Gorbals were all under water to the depth of ſeveral feet, while boats were plying up and down theſe ſtreets, adminiſtering relief to ſuch as were in danger. On Friday morning, the river was again confined to its ordinary channel, and till Saturday, hopes were entertained that the violence of the ſtorm was over; however, on that day it began to ſnow and rain afreſh, and with ſuch violence, that the Clyde quick-

ly roſe, and twice, in the compaſs of one week, overflowed the lower part of the city. On Sunday the waters appeared to be retiring, and by Monday afternoon the inundation was completely over, to the great ſatisfaction of the inhabitants *.

THIS year, the corps of Royal Glaſgow Volun-
1797 teers was augmented to ten companies†; a *ſecond* battalion was alſo unanimouſly voted by the citizens, and accepted of by his majeſty, to the amount of five hundred men, commanded by officers recommended by the lord-lieutenant of the county‡; and to add ſtill more to the defence of the city, *two troops* of *vo-*
July *lunteer cavalry*§, compoſed of the citizens, are at preſent raiſing, and one troop is already completed, ſo that in reſpect to the internal defence of the city, nothing is now to be apprehended from the deſigns of any enemies to the peace and good order of ſociety.

* During this flood, one boy was drowned in attempting to go home, near the foot of the New Wynd.

† At preſent (July) the number of this corps amounts to between ſix and ſeven hundred.

‡ The ſecond battalion are under the command of the hon. James M'Dowall, lord provoſt, one of his majeſty's deputy lieutenants for the county of Lanark, colonel of the corps. They have their arms, cloaths and accoutrements furniſhed by government, beſides a weekly pay of two ſhillings each man.—Towards defraying the expences of this corps, a ſubſcription was lately begun, and, in the courſe of a few hours upwards of L. 750 ſubſcribed at the tontine coffee-room.

§ The cavalry are commanded by John Orr, eſq; of Barrowfield. They, like the firſt regiment of Royal Glaſgow Volunteers, provide every requiſite article towards their equipment, (arms excepted) and receive no pay.

CHAP. III.

Situation and Deſcription of Glaſgow—The Villages of Tradeſtown, Hutcheſon Town, Calton and Anderſton, &c. in its vicinity—The Population of the City—The ſeveral Public Buildings, &c.

THIS GREAT COMMERCIAL CITY lies upon the north bank of the river Clyde, in the county of Lanark, and in the latitude of 55 deg. 50 min. north; longitude, 4 deg. 30 min. weſt, from the meridian of London *.

BEFORE proceeding with a particular deſcription of the city, it will not be improper to give ſome idea of the ſituation of the ground on which it ſtands.

THE Clyde in this neighbourhood runs nearly in a direction from eaſt to weſt, through a level tract of country, which extends towards the ſouth for a very conſiderable diſtance from its banks.—To the north of the river and parallel to its direction, at about the diſtance of a thouſand yards, lies a ridge of high ground This is interſected near the eaſtern quarter of the town by a rivulet, running from north to ſouth towards the Clyde, called the Molendinar, or, from the ſtreet which it croſſes, the Gallowgate burn.

* The city of Glaſgow is diſtant 402 miles N. N. W. from London, 101 miles from Carliſle, 44 W. of Edinburgh, and 24 miles N. W. of the county town.

Another ſtream, nearly of the ſame ſize, and running in the ſame direction, iſſues from the high ground, and bounds the royalty towards the weſt. The banks of the Molendinar burn, where it cuts the ridge above mentioned, are ſteep and precipitous, eſpecially that on the eaſt, which riſes conſiderably higher than the ground on the other ſide, whereby there is a dell or glen formed, that gradually loſes itſelf, as you deſcend by the courſe of the rivulet, into the plain. Towards the other ſtream, commonly called St. Enoch's burn, the high ground, in contradiſtinction to the banks of the Gallowgate burn, gradually ſlopes on each ſide, thereby forming an open paſſage, eaſy of aſcent, from the city to the country northwards. To the eaſt and weſt of theſe rivulets, that high ground, which we before remarked, lay parallel to the river, by degrees loſes itſelf in the plain country, nearly oppoſite to the village of Camlachie on one hand, and Anderſton on the other.

The moſt ancient part of the town ſtands upon the ſummit of the ridge, where it ſlopes to the Molendinar burn, though the modern, and now by far the greateſt part of the city, occupies the plain, betwixt the bottom of that ridge and the river, extending its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt.—In this direction, lies the main ſtreet of Glaſgow, which runs the whole length of the town; at particular places, it acquires the different names of the Gallowgate, Trongate, and Argyle-ſtreet or Weſtergate. This great ſtreet is again interſected at right angles by a number of others, which run either ſouthward to the river, or in the oppoſite direction.

We ſhall, in the next place, attempt a deſcription of the town in a more particular manner, beginning at its eaſtern extremity, the Gallowgate toll-bar.

GALLOWGATE-STREET.

From this point the ſtreet extends towards the weſt, as far as the Croſs, though not always in a rectilinear direction. After proceeding ſome way, and leaving the barracks on the right, the firſt ſtreet of any conſequence that branches off on the other ſide, is the main entry to the village of Calton, now connected by a chain of buildings with the city. Next, on the oppoſite ſide, is

CAMPBELL-STREET,

at right angles to the Gallowgate.—Farther down, (for we are deſcending gradually to the burn of that name,) and on the left hand is

CHARLOTTE-STREET,

containing many handſome and elegant houſes, built within theſe laſt twenty years. Proceeding weſtward, at a bend in the Gallowgate towards the right, we paſs a bridge of one arch, thrown over the rivulet of the ſame name.

From this ſituation, ſtrangers cannot fail to be ſtruck with the grandeur of the view towards the weſt, cauſed by the appearance of an elegant ſpire, towering to a great height, and terminating in an imperial crown; while, immediately adjoining, appears the eaſt ſide of the lofty priſon, flanked with ſquare turrets and pyramidal roofs. After paſſing the bridge, a ſtreet or paſſage ſtrikes off on the left, towards St. Andrew's ſquare, afterwards to be ſpoke of. Leaving this, and ſtill proceeding in the original line of the Gallowgate, you arrive at the Croſs, where is diſcernible all that hurry and

buſtle amongſt the inhabitants, which is the characteriſtic of a great and induſtrious city.

From this point indeed, the proſpect has an air of great magnificence. To the weſt, far as the eye can reach, appear the broad and elegant ſtreets of the Trongate* and Argyle-ſtreet, adorned throughout with handſome houſes, and for a certain length on both ſides, ſupported by pillars of the Doric order, covering piazzas for the ſhelter of the inhabitants who have occaſion to be on the ſtreets during rain. On the fore ground, and to the right is the priſon or tolbooth, five ſtories high, and immediately adjoining the town houſe and exchange; a building, which from its elegance, as well as the beautiful ſimplicity of its parts, is an honour to its founder. Oppoſite to this on the ſtreet, is erected an elegant equeſtrian ſtatue of William the Third, which, together with the ſpire of the Tron or Laigh church, on the left or ſouth of the Trongate, fill up the view ſcarcely to be paralleled by any ſtreet ſcene in Britain.

From the Croſs, and at right angles to the Trongate and Gallowgate, which though of different names, are a continuation of the ſame ſtreet, ſtrike off to the north the High-ſtreet, and exactly oppoſite in a line, the Saltmarket. As the former of theſe was originally the principal ſtreet in the city, we ſhall firſt take a ſurvey of it and its branches, and then return to the latter.

* From the Croſs weſt to the Stockwell, the main ſtreet has the name of the Trongate.

HIGH-STREET.

For ſome diſtance from the Croſs, this like the Trongate and Gallowgate has the houſes built over arcades, handſomely faced with hewn ſtone. Theſe end near to a lane called Bell's ſtreet, which runs at right angles betwixt this ſtreet and another named the Candlerigs on the weſt. After paſſing this lane, the ſtreet which before ſtands upon a perfect level, now begins gradually to have an aſcent, while the general appearance of the houſes ſeem to exhibit a more antique ſtile than thoſe nearer the center of the town. Here, on the right, ſtands the ſtately buildings of the univerſity, the front facing the ſtreet, having been built in the reign of Charles the I. and really deſerving of encomium. On the oppoſite ſide is ſituated a handſome pile of buildings, with all the graces of the Grecian architecture, part whereof is appropriated for the reception of that *valuable muſeum* bequeathed to the univerſity, by the celebrated anatomiſt Dr. William Hunter of London. Two ſmaller ſtreets a little way above, go off to the right and left, betwixt and the interſection of George's ſtreet, lately formed in a direction parallel to the Trongate or main ſtreet of Glaſgow, and conſequently cutting the High-ſtreet, which we are now deſcribing perpendicularly.

From this point northwards to the Bell of the Brae, the ſtreet becomes very ſteep and difficult of acceſs, while the houſes more and more demonſtrate their antiquity, and the rudeneſs of the age in which they were erected. In this part of the ſtreet, is the houſe where the unfortunate Henry Darnley lodged, confined by a dangerous ill-

neſs, ſuſpected to ariſe from poiſon, adminiſtered at the inſtigation of Bothwell. Here the unhappy prince received a viſit from Mary Stewart, and took the fatal reſolution of removing to Edinburgh. This ſudden return of her affection, her blandiſhments to inveigle him from his father and friends, and his conſequential murder, are circumſtances unfavourable to the memory of that princeſs.

HAVING gained the ſummit of the high ground, we are now in the center of the old city, and from which two ſtreets of the greateſt antiquity, ſtrike off towards the eaſt and weſt: The one called the Drygate, running in an irregular direction from this point eaſtward, along the ſloping, and at this place ſteep declivity, of the banks of the Molendinar burn. This ſtreet, before the building of the bridge over the Clyde by biſhop Rae, in the 14th century, was the principal one in Glaſgow, and by which the inhabitants drove their cattle to the common, to the eaſtward of the town, and brought in the greateſt part of their neceſſary articles from the country.

FEW things can furniſh a ſtronger contraſt to each other, than what this ſtreet now exhibits, when compared with the more modern part of the town. It is exceedingly ſteep, and the houſes dark and gloomy, many of the principal ones ſeemingly more adapted for defence, than convenience, which indeed in the age when they were built, was thought to be the more eſſential requiſite. Here, on the weſt ſide, ſtood the mint, where Robert the III. ſtruck ſeveral coins, many whereof are ſtill in exiſtence*. Nearly adjacent to this, and on the ſame ſide,

* On one ſide of theſe coins appears the king's creſt crowned, and this inſcription, *Robertus Dei Gratia Scotorum*, on the other, *Dominus Protector*, and in an inner circle *Villa de Glaſgow*.

ſtands a houſe formerly belonging to the prebend of Cambuſlang, who, as well as the reſt of his brethren before the Reformation, lived in the town, while their ſeveral cures in the country were ſerved by proxy.

When that event took place, the clergy were diſperſed, and their houſes and poſſeſſions given to the noblemen in favour at court; accordingly, this fell into the hands of the earl of Glencairn, by whom it was aſſigned or ſold to the community. Its grandeur, however, is now in the wane, from being at preſent uſed as the correction-houſe, *tempora mutantur!*—Several others, formerly buildings of note, are now converted to purpoſes almoſt equally humiliating with the former town-houſe of the prebend of Cambuſlang.

The other ſtreet which we before hinted at, as proceeding in an oppoſite direction from the High-ſtreet, is called the Rottanrow, ſeemingly equal in antiquity with the Drygate. This runs exactly weſt, upon the ſummit of that ridge of high ground formerly deſcribed; and from its ſituation, is certainly the moſt healthy and well-aired in Glaſgow. Two others branch out from this towards the north, not yet finiſhed, called *Taylor*† and *Weaver* ſtreet.

† In the month of January, 1795, as ſome workmen were levelling the ground in the ſouth end of this ſtreet, where an old ruinous houſe formerly ſtood, they dug up an earthen pot containing nearly a Scotch pint, full of gold coins of different ſizes. The eagerneſs of the by-ſtanders, however, prevented their number from being exactly determined, though it is ſuppoſed they did not amount to fewer than 8 or 900.—The greateſt part being Scotch, and the remainder Engliſh and foreign coins.

Of the Scotch coins were thoſe of James III. & IV. known by the name of the Unicorn and its half; the legend *Jacobus Dei Gratia*

CONTINUING to go north upon the High-ſtreet, on the one hand we find the Alms-houſe and Trades' hall, an old building, adorned with a ſmall turret, containing a paſſing bell, which, during the day is almoſt continually ſounding in the ears of thoſe that live within its melancholy tinkle, a *memento mori*‡.

BEYOND this at a ſhort diſtance, and upon a triangular piece of ground, preſenting its vertex to the center of the ſtreet, formerly ſtood the biſhop's palace, ſurrounded by a high wall, fortified with a baſtion at one corner, and a tower at another. This caſtle was beſieged in 1544 by

Rex Scoto. and, on the reverſe, *Surgat Deus & Diſſipent. Inimici Ej.*; alſo, the Ryder of James IV. with his title, and, on the reverſe, *Saluum Fac. Populum. Tuum. Dne.*—Coins of James V. the legend, *Jacobus 5 Dei Gra. Rex Scotorum*, and, on the reverſe, *Crucis Arma Sequamur.*—Alſo, of queen Mary, the legend, *Maria Dei Gratia Regina Scotorum*, and, on the reverſe, *Crucis Arma Sequamur*, and on ſome, *Diligite Juſticiam* 1553. Theſe were the only varieties which appeared of the Scottiſh coins.

The Engliſh coins conſiſted moſtly of the pieces called Angels, of Henry VI. the coinage of his 49th year; the legend, on the reverſe, *Per Cruc. Tua. Salve nor Xre. Red.:* one of Henry VIII. the legend, *Rutilans Roſa ſine Spina*, and, on the reverſe, *Dei Gra. Rex Angl. & Fra.*

Amongſt thoſe of foreign origin, were diſtinguiſhed ſome of the French, Spaniſh, Portugueſe, German, Imperial, and Popiſh coins.

As none of theſe pieces are later than the days of Mary, queen of Scotland, it is not improbable that they had been depoſited during the troubles in her reign.

‡ Upon the approach of every burial which paſſes to the High Church yard, the bell is rung, and the attendants on the funeral, or relations of the deceaſed give what they pleaſe into the poor's box, affixed in a window near the ſtreet.

the regent Arran, in the civil diſputes at that time, who took it and hanged eighteen of the garriſon placed there by Lennox, a favourer of the Reformation The great tower of this palace was built by biſhop Cameron in 1426, and augmented by biſhop Beaton in the beginning of the 16th century. This laſt prelate alſo built another tower, and incloſed the whole with the wall and baſtions already mentioned. The building having gone to ruin, the crown granted the property of its ſcite to the community of Glaſgow, for the purpoſe of erecting the *Infirmary*, which now ornaments that ſituation where this ancient edifice ſtood. To the left of the High-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the ſcite of the caſtle, ſtand the ruins of an hoſpital, called St. Nicholas' hoſpital, formerly endowed for the maintenance of twelve poor men; but the funds through ſome miſmanagement are now almoſt entirely loſt.

Immediately to the eaſt, and upon the banks of the Molendinar burn, ſtands the venerable cathedral, with its lofty ſpires, which for ſo many ages has defied the mouldering teeth of time. Of this church, we will fall to ſpeak at more length, when treating of the public buildings. In the meantime, being now arrived at the extremity of the High-ſtreet northward*, we return to our firſt ſituation at the Croſs, where that ſtreet, the Saltmarket oppoſite, and the Gallowgate and Trongate meet at right angles.

SALTMARKET.

The Saltmarket runs almoſt upon a level, towards the

* Called the Stable-green port.

ſouth, and like the other ſtreets we have already mentioned as branching from the Croſs, has its houſes for a conſiderable way ſupported by arcades. About the ſame diſtance down this ſtreet, as Bell's ſtreet is from the corner at the opening of the High-ſtreet, a lane* in like manner ſtrikes off towards the weſt, and thereby joins King's ſtreet. Nearly oppoſite to this, St. Andrew's ſtreet† goes off towards the eaſt, leading to St. Andrew's ſquare and church; a ſet of elegant modern buildings, ſcarcely to be equalled any where in the city.

FARTHER down the Saltmarket the Bridgegate branches off towards the right; a very ancient ſtreet, originally unconnected with the old part of the town, as the intermediate buildings and ſtreets were not at its foundation erected. The ground whereon it ſtands was formerly feued from a lady Lochow, in the year 1350, who was daughter of Robert duke of Albany, and grandmother to the firſt earl of Argyle. From its vicinity to the Clyde, it was in old times inhabited principally by fiſhermen, and thence called Fiſhersgate, but after the erection of the bridge, from being a direct paſſage thither to the town, the name of the ſtreet was changed, and the appellation it now gets beſtowed upon it.

THE houſe in the Saltmarket, oppoſite to the entry into this ſtreet, called Silvercraig's land, is noted for being the reſidence of Cromwell for one winter after the battle of Dunbar‡. At the foot, or ſouth end of the Saltmar-

* Called Prince's ſtreet.

† An act of parliament was obtained in the year 1771 for opening this ſtreet.—*Gibſon.*

‡ As great part of his army conſiſted of artizans, many of

Engraved for Chapman. Stewart & Maddle's Guide to Glasgow.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW *of the* TRONGATE *of* GLASGOW *from the* CROSS.

ket, we meet with the Gallowgate or Molendinar burn, which after running a little farther to the weſt, enters the Clyde at the city ſhambles. Betwixt the bridge over this rivulet and the Clyde, lies the Green, one of the firſt ornaments of the town, whether conſidered in the light of tending to pleaſure or convenience. Having traced the Saltmarket downwards, we return to the Croſs, and going weſtward alongſt the main ſtreet of the Trongate, deſcribe ſhortly the different branches that ſpring from it on each ſide.

TRONGATE.

AFTER leaving that ſtation, and paſſing on the right the tolbooth, the elegant buildings of the town houſe and exchange, the equeſtrian *ſtatue of William* III.†, and on the left, the ſpire‡ of the Tron or Laigh church, projecting its diameter into the ſtreet, we arrive at the point of interſection of the Candlerigs-ſtreet on the right or north, and of King's ſtreet immediately oppoſite, which in like manner with the ſtreets above deſcribed, make right angles with the line of the Trongate.

whom ſettled here, Glaſgow was indebted to them for ſeveral improvements they introduced.

† This ſtatue was given to the city in the year 1734 by James M'Crae, eſq; governor of Madras in the Eaſt Indies, and erected upon a neat aſhler pedeſtal encompaſſed with an iron rail in the year 1738.

‡ At the bottom of the ſteeple there was formerly a tron or place for weighing goods upon the market days, hence the name of the ſtreet where it is ſituated.

CANDLERIGS.

In this ſtreet to the left as you go north, are ſituated the green market and guard houſe, and ſtill farther on the right, Bell's ſtreet, which we mentioned before enters this ſtreet. Nearly oppoſite, another opened within theſe few years, called Wilſon-ſtreet, compoſed of elegant buildings, runs from this weſtward in a line parallel to the main ſtreet of the Trongate. Proceeding onwards, we are at length ſtopped by the Ramſhorn or North Weſt church, built exactly at the termination of the Candlerigs. When viewed from the Trongate, this church and ſpire, from their relative ſituation to the other objects around, has a very fine appearance. When thus at the northward extremity of the Candlerigs we find two other ſtreets ſtrike off to the right and left: That to the right is narrow, indifferently built, and connects itſelf with the High-ſtreet by the Grammar School wynd, and Shuttle-ſtreet, oppoſite to the univerſity. The ſtreet again to the left exhibits a ſtrong contraſt to the other. It runs ſtraight as a ſun beam for a great way weſt, parallel to the main ſtreet of the Trongate, and at its fartheſt extremity is terminated by a very handſome building, with an open court and wings adorned with all the ornaments that the Grecian architecture can beſtow. This ſtreet, which is called Ingram-ſtreet, is of modern date, and as far as it is built, of poliſhed ſtone.

Returning to the Trongate, at the ſouth end of the Candlerigs, we find

KING'S STREET

exactly oppoſite.—This alſo runs perfectly ſtraight like

the others, and like them very well built. On the eaſt ſide a little way down, Prince's ſtreet, a narrow lane, ſtrikes off to the Saltmarket, where is ſituated the poſt-office. Proceeding downwards, for the ſtreet has a gentle declivity, we find on the left the Wynd church, the mutton, fiſh and cheeſe markets, and on the right the fleſh market, the moſt *elegant* of their kind in Britain*. After paſſing a little farther we fall in with the Bridgegate already deſcribed.

LEAVING the point in the Trongate where the Candlerigs and the one laſt deſcribed ſtrike off, and going ſtill weſtward, we find on the north a new ſtreet called in honour of the duke of Brunſwick, which interſects Wilſon-ſtreet already mentioned. Shortly after we meet with another on the ſame ſide and date, branching from the Trongate, called

HUTCHESON-STREET,

which in like manner cuts Wilſon and Ingram ſtreets at right angles. Where this enters the Trongate, till within theſe two or three years ſtood Hutcheſon's hoſpital, adorned with a ſpire and clock, the name of the founders whereof gives name to the preſent ſtreet. After paſſing a ſhort way farther to the weſt, the Stockwell and Great Glaſsford-ſtreet branch from the Trongate, the former on the left, and the latter on the right, handſomely built with modern houſes. The

STOCKWELL

is terminated on the ſouth by the old bridge, which connects it with the village of Gorbals.—At the bridge ſtrikes

* Pennant.

off to the weſt Clyde-ſtreet, ſo called from its vicinity to the river, and to which it is parallel. In this ſtreet, which connects itſelf with the ſouth end of Jamaica-ſtreet and the Broomielaw, are ſituated the town's hoſpital and glaſs works.

GREAT GLASSFORD-STREET

which alſo cuts Wilſon and Ingram ſtreets, has for its termination the Star Inn, an elegant building, fitted for the accommodation of the firſt noblemen in the kingdom. Here alſo ſtands the *Trades' Hall*, afterwards to be particularly deſcribed.

THE main ſtreet, which from the Croſs to the interſection of the Stockwell and Great Glaſsford-ſtreet has the name of the Trongate, after paſſing theſe two laſt mentioned ſtreets aſſumes the appellation of

ARGYLE-STREET.

THE firſt branching to the north from this is

VIRGINIA-STREET,

adorned with handſome buildings, and by one of which it is terminated. To this ſtreet, and near its northern extremity, Wilſon-ſtreet, which we formerly took notice of as proceeding from the Candlerigs, unites and terminates. Proceeding on Argyle-ſtreet, we meet with another termed

MILLER'S STREET,

which connects and cuts at right angles Ingram-ſtreet.—The houſes here as in Virginia and Charlotte ſtreets, as well as in Queen-ſtreet, St. Enoch's ſquare, and Bucha-

nan-ſtreet after mentioned, are occupied by one family from top to bottom as in London; they are beſides elegant in the extreme, and flanked with wings, which add conſiderably to their light and villa-like appearance; unfortunately, however, it is rather narrow.—Nearly oppoſite to this

DUNLOP-STREET

ſtrikes off towards the left, where is ſituated the theatre. Afterwards, a little way farther

QUEEN'S STREET

branches from Argyle-ſtreet in a ſtraight line northwards. —This is alſo of modern date, handſomely built, broad and airy. Near its northern extremity, where it joins George's ſquare, and on the weſt ſide is ſituated that houſe which we before mentioned as the weſtern termination of

INGRAM-STREET,

which from this point runs eaſt to the Candlerigs, adorned with beautiful buildings, amongſt others the *New Aſſembly Rooms* and the *Star Inn*, which fronts or looks down Great Glaſsford-ſtreet, adorn its northern ſide.—Beyond, lies

GEORGE'S SQUARE,

having its weſt boundary on a line with Queen-ſtreet. The buildings here are very elegant, particularly thoſe upon the north; which, from the beauty of the deſign, and taſte diſplayed in the execution, ſurpaſs by far any other either in this city or in Scotland. From George's

ſquare branch northward Hanover and Frederick ſtreets, which riſe gradually from the plain up the high ground formerly mentioned. At the north-eaſt corner of this ſquare terminates the fineſt ſtreet in the new town, called

GEORGE'S STREET,

which from thence runs due eaſt, along the ſide of the hill parallel to the Trongate. On the north ſide of this ſtreet is ſituated the city grammar ſchool, and after paſſing two others, viz. John's ſtreet, in which is the new fleſh market, and Montroſe-ſtreet, it cuts the High-ſtreet a little above the univerſity; from thence it proceeds in the ſame direct line, gradually ſloping towards the banks of the Molendinar burn over which there is caſt a bridge, and ends not far from the foot of the Drygate.

RETURNING to the head of Queen-ſtreet, where it branches from the main ſtem or Argyle-ſtreet, and tracing farther weſt we meet with

MAXWELL-STREET

on the left; then on the ſame ſide,

ST. ENOCH'S SQUARE,

compoſed of very fine houſes, inhabited by their reſpective families from top to bottom, and having on the ſouth ſide the church and ſpire of that name, and on the eaſt the ſurgeons' hall.

OPPOSITE to St. Enoch's ſquare

BUCHANAN-STREET

goes off from the main ſtem northwards. The eaſt ſide of this ſtreet only is built, but that in ſo elegant a manner

Engraved for Chapman. Stewart & Meikle's Guide to Glasgow.

VIEW of SAINT ENOCH'S CHURCH, the SURGEONS HALL, and SQUARE.

as cannot fail to arreſt the attention of every perſon of taſte.—The laſt of conſequence which we ſhall here mention is

JAMAICA-STREET,

handſomely built, and ſituated ſtill farther weſt on the ſouth ſide of Argyle-ſtreet, and the principal road to the New Bridge, Broomielaw, Paiſley, and the weſt country. Here on the right is placed the Circus. At the Broomielaw, which lies at the foot of this ſtreet, there are many handſome houſes, which from their ſituation at the quay of a navigable river, where a great number of veſſels are daily loading and unloading, cannot but be particularly delightful as well as healthy.

Besides the ſtreets here deſcribed, a very great number of others branch from theſe, whoſe very names it would be tedious and unintereſting to narrate.

Having thus taken a view, which by ſome perhaps may be thought too minute, of the poſition of the principal ſtreets with reſpect to each other, and which may be further elucidated by the map annexed, we ſhall in the next place, premiſe an obſervation or two, and then proceed with the remainder of the deſcription.—In the early ages, ſeveral of the ſtreets were almoſt built entirely of wood, and covered with thatch. As the moſt dangerous conſequences, however, aroſe from this mode, as particularly exemplified in the great fire of 1652, when upwards of one third of the city was deſtroyed, the erection of the houſes with ſtone became more general, while ſlate became the ſubſtitute of thatch.

In ſome ſtreets we have ſtill a few of theſe wooden houſes remaining, particularly in the Saltmarket, High-

ſtreet and Bridgegate; theſe, however, are rapidly decreaſing, and in the courſe of a few years, it is hoped not a veſtige of one will remain. In their ſtead, in the old ſtreets which they formerly occupied, were erected handſome edifices of four or five ſtories high, particularly near the Croſs, where they are moſtly built after the Flemiſh manner, with gables to the ſtreet, which adds conſiderably to their lofty appearance, while the fronts are of poliſhed aſhler.—As you proceed weſtward alongſt the main ſtreet from the Croſs, the appearance of the houſes ſtill improve, till at length, in Argyle-ſtreet, as well as in the new town and other places, they put on the moſt elegant form that modern taſte can diſplay, and well juſtify, both from this cauſe, and the unrivalled regularity of the ſtreets, the opinion of a celebrated writer, that it is the *beſt* built city he ever ſaw*.

We have as yet neglected to deſcribe one of its fineſt ornaments, viz.

THE GREEN,

which lies to the ſouth of the city, and forms a continuation of the plain upon which it is built. This lawn extends upwards of three quarters of a mile upon the north bank of the Clyde, though from thence, if its breadth be taken at the moſt advantageous part, it certainly does not meaſure more than a quarter of that diſtance.—The whole of this extent is completely incloſed and ſurrounded with trees, amongſt which, at the eaſtern extremity, winds a ſerpentine walk, where, during the ſummer, the compa-

* Pennant.

ny of the city take the air, or enjoy, while in the Green, the beautiful proſpect that preſents itſelf.

The view from this ſituation is indeed fine, almoſt on whatever hand. Towards the ſouth the river preſents itſelf in the foreground; beyond this, follow in long ſucceſſion fertile fields, completely incloſed and ſtudded here and there with elegant villas, trees and humble cottages, while behind, appears the hill of Langſide, diſtinguiſhed by a tuft of firs, where the unfortunate Mary Stewart loſt the glory of the day, by the victorious arms of Murray. Farther ſtill, appears the hills of Cathkin, and in the extreme diſtance the towering point of Eagleſham cloſes the view.

More to the right another ſcene preſents itſelf.—The broad boſom of the Clyde detains the eye, while lingering ſlow and ſtill, it exhibits in inverted order the numerous images by which its banks are ſurrounded. The bridges which croſs the river, the continual throng paſſing and repaſſing alongſt them, and the numerous ſpires of the city, tinted with a deeper azure the more remote, aided by the lively objects on the foreground, conſpire to render this a moſt delightful ſcene.

To the purpoſes of pleaſure, the Green alſo adds thoſe of convenience and utility; here is ſituated a public waſhing-houſe† for the clothes of the citizens, where, upon paying a ſmall trifle, they have the uſe of every requiſite utenſil, as well as the benefit of water and of bleaching their linen.—In the Green alſo, the regimental corps that reſide

† This year the waſhing-houſe pays to the city L.355 of rent. This ſum is entirely made up from the ſmall moieties paid by each inhabitant, for the uſe of the houſe and green, in waſhing and bleaching their linens.

in the city exercise; and here a great many cattle graze ‡ for the use of the inhabitants.

In the upper part of the Green, and immediately upon the banks of the Clyde, issues out a spring, called Arns well*, from whence a great number, from the particular excellence of the water, carry it daily into the city. Near to this place, there is also lately erected by the Humane Society, a small, but neat building, for the accommodation and recovery of such as are apparently drowned; accidents of which kind too frequently happen in this neighbourhood, from the daring spirit of the youth that bathe in the Clyde, which here has a marshy and unsafe channel for the free exercise of that amusement.

Glasgow, like London, is surrounded by several villages, which now, from the encreased size of the town, are become a part of itself. The most ancient of these is the

GORBALS,

situated immediately at the south end of the old bridge, which separates it from the city. The ground whereon this village is erected, was originally acquired by George Elphinston, merchant in Glasgow, from archbishop Porterfield in the year 1571, though it appears that for a long period prior to this, there had existed several buildings on

‡ The revenue arising from the pasturage of the cows fluctuates according to their number; the proprietor of each paying 40s. for five months' grazing. This year, about one hundred and thirty are upon the pasture.

* So called from a number of arn or alder trees growing in its vicinity.

the ſcite of the preſent village; particularly, here ſtood a houſe for the reception of lepers, founded as early as the year 1350, by a lady of the name of Campbell; the ſame that feued out the ground upon which the Bridgegate-ſtreet now ſtands.—About the middle of the Gorbals, and on the eaſt ſide of the ſtreet, ſtands an old building, called the chapel, dedicated to St. Ninian. From the initials of S. G. E. being found inſcribed upon ſeveral parts of the wall, it would appear, that this building was erected by Sir George Elphinſton, who alſo got the Gorbals erected into a burgh of barony and regality. The lower part of this houſe is occupied as the pariſh ſchool, the two upper ſtories as a priſon*.

ADJOINING immediately to this village, and on the eaſt, lies

HUTCHESON TOWN,

upon a level tract of ground†, belonging to the hoſpital of that name, from which it was feued. This village was begun in the year 1794, upon a regular plan, and laid out into a number of right lined ſtreets; ſome of theſe are already completed with houſes from two to three or four ſtories in height, well built and covered with ſlate. Betwixt Hutcheſon Town and that part of the Green of Glaſgow, oppoſite the foot of the Saltmarket, a bridge was begun to be erected over the Clyde in that year, and nearly finiſhed, when a great flood, as we have mentioned

* The Gorbals was erected into a ſeparate pariſh in 1771, it having formerly belonged to that of Govan.

† Formerly called St. Ninian's croft.

in the hiſtorical department, completely ruined the deſign by overturning the fabric; ſince then, no farther attempts have been made to rebuild it, and we are informed that the ſcheme is given up, by which the completing of Hutcheſon Town muſt be very conſiderably retarded, as many who were inclined to feu and build in that village, before ſuch an accident, have now dropt their deſign, from the circuitous route that muſt be taken to get to the city, by the old bridge.

On the ſame ſide of the river, and at the end of what is called the new bridge, oppoſite the foot of Jamaica-ſtreet, another village was lately laid out, called

TRADESTOWN.

The ſcite of this village was feued in the year 1790, from the Trades' houſe and incorporations of Glaſgow.

The principal ſtreets extend weſtward from the bridge, and parallel with the river. Several of theſe are already built in a handſome ſtile, with ſmall courts or areas behind; and when completed, we have no ſcruple in ſaying, that it certainly will be the fineſt village in Scotland, whether we regard the poſition of its ſtreets, its buildings, or the very healthful and pleaſant ſituation in which it is ſituated.

The villages next in order are

ANDERSTON, FINNIESTON, &c.

—Theſe lie about a mile and a half weſt from the center of the city, and on the ſame ſide of the Clyde, and altho' they are of older date than the two former villages, and

not built in ſuch a regular order, yet they contain ſeveral very handſome and well finiſhed houſes.—In Finnieſton is ſituated a large manufactory of chriſtal glaſs.

Betwixt Anderſton and Glaſgow lie the villages of *Grahamſton* and *Brownfield*, now connected with the city.—On the north, the ground is moſtly occupied by gardens, running in a direction perpendicular to the river, alongſt the banks of which, in this neigbourhood, are ſituated many elegant and agreeable villas, the property of the manufacturer or opulent merchant.

To the ſouth eaſt of the royalty lies the old village of

CALTON,

and farther on, that of

BRIDGETOWN,

ſo called, from its vicinity to the bridge over the Clyde, leading to the burgh of Rutherglen. Both theſe villages are very populous, and contain many ſtreets, which are in general built of brick, and covered with tile, the materials for making whereof, abounding in the neighbourhood.

To the eaſt of the city, and on the great road leading to Edinburgh, Hamilton, &c. lies

CAMLACHIE,

inhabited moſtly by coaliers, employed in the mines in the neighbourhood.

To the north of the town lies the *Cowcaddens*, *Parkhouſe*, and the thriving and beautiful village of *Port*

Dundas, at the extremity of the Canal. Here the houſes are built in an elegant manner, moſtly three and four ſtories high, and from their elevated ſituation, enjoy a moſt delightful proſpect of the country around.

With regard to the number of inhabitants contained in each of theſe villages we ſhall ſpeak, when treating in the next article of the general population of the city of Glaſgow, with which they are connected, by almoſt uninterrupted chains of building.

OF THE POPULATION OF GLASGOW.

If the increaſe of inhabitants in any nation or city, is the ſureſt criterion of its being in a thriving condition, we certainly cannot but pronounce the proſperity of Glaſgow, when we examine at different periods the ſtate of its population.

In the year 1609, a regiſter of baptiſms was begun in this city, which has ſince been carried down to the preſent day. In taking a view of that regiſter for the firſt ſeven years, the medium number of children regiſtered is 294, which multiplied by 26, makes the number of ſouls in Glaſgow 7644. If we examine that record ſeveral years afterwards, viz. for four years preceding the Reſtoration, in 1660, the average number of births appears to be 564$\frac{1}{4}$, which, by the ſame rule, gives 14,670; yet we are ſurpriſed to find the medium, in the next four years after to be only 473, which multiplied in the like manner gives 12,298.

Whether this decreaſe in the population aroſe from

ſome cauſe about the time of the Reſtoration, or whether from ſome defect in the regiſter of baptiſms, cannot now be determined with preciſion; but if the regiſter is accurate, and to be reckoned a rule for calculation, the city does not appear to have recovered the ſame population it had the year preceding the Reſtoration, till about the year 1720.—As this regiſter, however, includes only the number born within the royalty, the inhabitants of the ſuburbs are therefore excluded. To give, therefore, a more juſt idea of the population, it will be neceſſary to preſent a detail of the average number of burials, from the regiſter kept for that purpoſe, and which includes both royalty and ſuburbs.

To gratify curioſity, in the following table the number of burials which relate to the royalty, are given; and this, by the average number taken for every ten years, from the beginning of the century down to the preſent time.

	Burials.
In the year, 1708	361
Average from 1701 to 1710 inclusive	493
——— 1711 to 1720	639
——— 1721 to 1730	711
——— 1731 to 1740	728
——— 1741 to 1750	823
——— 1751 to 1760	1003
——— 1761 to 1770	1159
——— 1771 to 1780	1484
——— 1781 to 1790	1924
——— 1791 to 1796	2008

We have choſen the regiſter of burials inſtead of baptiſms, as many, particularly the members of the *Seceſſion*, neglect to regiſter their children's names in the general record.

And, in order to aſſiſt any calculations in this matter, the reſult is ſubjoined of three different numerations which have been taken of the inhabitants.—The firſt is the numeration procured by Dr. Webſter, about 1743, when he was making his calculations for the widows' fund, which makes the number 18,366; but in his report, made up anno 1755, the population of Glaſgow and its ſuburbs is ſtated at 23,546.

The other two were taken under the authority of the magiſtrates, and done with preciſion and accuracy, though it muſt be obſerved, that all theſe only relate to the royalty, or eight pariſhes of Glaſgow, excluding the ſuburbs. One of theſe numerations was in the year 1785, when it was found that there were 9,285 houſes in the city, from which deducting 183, being warehouſes, or not inhabited, there remain 9,102 inhabited houſes. The number of males was 16,363, of females 19,766, total 36,139, which gives the number in each houſe $3\frac{97}{100}$, and the proportion of males to females about 5 to 6. The other numeration which was made in ſummer 1791, was under ſuch a variety of checks, that *great confidence* may be placed in it; the ſeaſon of the year did not allow the ſtudents to be taken in, and the military were alſo excluded, as not being inhabitants. The reſult was 10,291 inhabited houſes, and 41,777 inhabitants, male and female, within the royalty and new town, which gives the number in each family about $4\frac{1}{10}$. In theſe years the number of burials within the city, excluſive of the ſuburbs, were,

Burials.

In 1743 695
1785 1451
1791 1551

But a more juſt idea of the population of Glaſgow will be had, by conſidering it as connected with its ſuburbs, from an enumeration alſo made in the year 1791, as follows:

Number within the city, as ſtated above,	41,777
In the Calton, ...	6,695
Anderſton, ...	3,895
Grahamſton, ...	896
Gorbals, ...	6,448
Cowcaddens, Parkhouſe, &c. . .	1,257
Camlachie, ...	977
Total,	61,945
The return to Dr. Webſter in 1755, amounting only to	23,546
The increaſe conſequently is, ...	38,399

No new enumeration has been made ſince the year 1791, conſequently we cannot determine with preciſion upon the number of inhabitants at preſent within the royalty or ſuburbs, though from the great increaſe of buildings ſince that year, and the proſperous ſtate of trade, manufactures and commerce, we may, with ſome degree of confidence aſſert, that now they do not amount to fewer than about 65,000 ſouls.

OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

AMONGST theſe, that which deſervedly takes the lead is the

CATHEDRAL, OR HIGH CHURCH.

This edifice, the moſt *complete* piece of Gothic architecture now in the kingdom, was founded in the year 1123, by John Achaius, biſhop of Glaſgow, during the reign of David the I. and in whoſe preſence it was conſecrated, in the year 1136. In the time of Joceline, who continued to carry on the building, it appears to have been dedicated, as we are informed from an inſcription * upon a ſtone, immediately above the door of the choir, in the year 1197, though at that time the building was not far advanced.—Indeed it was a work of ſuch magnitude, that the wealth of the ſee of Glaſgow, was alone unable to accompliſh it, and they had therefore recourſe to a general contribution throughout Scotland †, which was accordingly levied and applied to this purpoſe.

* *Dedicata fuit hæc Eccleſia Glaſguenſis, anno Domini milleſimo centeſimo nonageſimo ſeptimo pridie, Calendas Junii.*

† This we learn from the 48th canon of the provincial councils of the church of Scotland, held at Perth in 1243 and 1269, of the following tenor: "Moreover, we ſtrictly enact, "that the buſineſs of the building of the church of Glaſgow, "be, upon all Lord's days and feſtivals, faithfully and diligent-"ly explained in all churches, after ſaying of the maſs, from "the beginning of Lent to the 8th day after Eaſter, and that "the indulgencies granted to thoſe aſſiſting at the building,

Engraved for Chapman, Stuart & Mebbie Guide to Glasgow.

VIEW of the HIGH CHURCH of GLASGOW from the SOUTH EAST.

DESCRIPTION.

THE cathedral ſtands at the upper or north end of the High-ſtreet, upon the ſummit of that ridge, formerly mentioned, and where it declines to the Molendinar or Gallowgate burn. Its form, like moſt other edifices of the kind, erected during the reign of ſuperſtition in this country, is that of a croſs, whoſe greateſt length lies eaſt and weſt, and conſequently the tranſverſe parts north and ſouth.—From the middle of the building ſprings the great tower, which, for at leaſt 30 feet above the roof, is of a ſquare form, and terminates in a battlement and bal-

" which we have ordered to be written in every church, may " be diſtinctly explained in the vulgar language to the pariſh- " ioners; and that their alms, the effects of perſons dying in- " teſtate, and pious legacies, may be faithfully collected accord- " ing to uſage, hitherto approved and delivered to the deacons " of places, in the neareſt chapter, without any deduction; and " that during the ſaid ſpace of time no ſermon for any other " buſineſs be admitted in the parochial churches."

Although the name of the architect by whom the church was deſigned does not now appear from any inſcription about the building, yet from one upon the Abbey church of Melros, in 1146, we are informed with regard to this particular, in the following uncouth rhyme:

" John Murdo ſum tym callit was I,
" And born in Paryſſe certainly,
" And had in kepying all maſon werk
" Of Sanctandroys, the hye kyrk
" Of Glaſgu, Melros, and Paſlay,
" Of Nyddyſdayl, and of Galway.
" Pray to God, and Mari baith,
" And ſweet St. John, keep this haly kyrk frae ſkaith.

luſtrade.—Within this riſes an octangular ſpire to a great height, that is again ornamented by two ſmaller balluſtrades, at equal diſtances from each other and the top of the ſpire—The octagan betwixt theſe is beautified with ſeveral Gothic windows, and four ſmall pyramidal ſpires, which riſe from within the firſt battlement at the bottom of the octagan. Upon the weſt end of the cathedral, riſes another ſquare tower, till it is upon a level with the battlement of the great ſteeple. Here it terminates in a pyramidal leaden roof, adorned with a fane. —In this ſteeple is placed the clock, and a very large bell, no leſs than 12 feet 1 inch in circumference, which acts as the curfew to the inhabitants at the hour of ten each night; and from its grave and deeply ſonorous note is excellently adapted to the purpoſe*.

From eaſt to weſt the cathedral is externally divided on

* In the winter of 1789 this bell having been accidentally cracked by ſome perſons who had got admiſſion to the ſteeple, it was taken down and ſent to London, where, in the following year it was refounded by *Mears*.—On the outſide, is the following inſcription:

In the year of Grace,
1594
MARCUS KNOX,
A Merchant in Glaſgow,
Zealous for the intereſt of the Reformed Religion,
Cauſed me to be fabricated in Holland
For the uſe of his fellow-citizens of Glaſgow,
And placed me with ſolemnity
In the Tower of their Cathedral.
My function
Was announced by the impreſs on my boſom,
Me audito venius Doctrinam Sanctam ut Diſcas *.

*Come, that ye may learn holy doctrine.

both ſides into compartments, by buttreſſes of equal dimenſions, between which are placed Gothic windows of ſeveral different patterns. This ſucceſſion of windows is interrupted in the middle of the building by the tranſverſe ſection of the croſs, as well as by two very large windows on oppoſite ſides of the cathedral, each 40 feet high and 22 feet wide at the baſe, which are directly under the great tower in the center of the church. Above this firſt range of windows the wall terminates in a battlement, within which ſprings the loweſt roof, till it meets the ſecond or inner wall, which riſes from thence for a number of feet, and in like manner with the fore or lower wall, is divided into compartments by ſmall ſquare projections, between each of which are placed three narrow Gothic windows, directly above each of thoſe in the firſt ſtorey; it then terminates in the ſame manner with the lower wall, caped with a leaden roof.

OWING to the declivity of the ground upon which the cathedral is placed, a great difference of height appears

And
I was taught to proclaim the hours of unheeded time.
195 years had I ſounded theſe awful warnings,
When I was broken
By the hands of inconſiderate and unſkilful men.
In the year 1790,
I was caſt into the furnace,
Refounded at London,
And returned to my ſacred vocation.
Reader,
Thou alſo ſhalt know a reſurrection,
May it be unto eternal life.
Thomas Mears, fecit, London, 1790.

in favour of the eaſt ſide, where the ground is loweſt, inſomuch, that although on the weſt of the church, the bottom of the firſt range of windows are within a few feet of the ground, yet by being carried horizontal, when the ſucceſſion arrives at the other end they are very conſiderably elevated, and betwixt them and the ground a lower tier of ſmall windows extend from the eaſt of the cathedral to the tranſverſe ſection, where they terminate.—Theſe give light to what is now called the *Barony church.*

From the ſouth-weſt corner of the cathedral, the conſiſtorial houſe projects, adorned on each ſide with abutments ſimilar to thoſe between the windows in the church. In this houſe the biſhops' courts were formerly held for taking cognizance of eccleſiaſtical diſputes, within a certain diſtrict called the Commiſſariot.

The principal entry into the cathedral was from the weſt, betwixt the conſiſtorial houſe and the tower, which both project a conſiderable way from the gable of the church. This gate, which is very large and magnificent, is now ſhut up, and the common entries are by the ſouth, leading directly into the cathedral, which is divided into the *Outer Church*, *Choir*, *Inner High*, and *Barony Churches*.

The moſt weſterly of theſe diviſions is the

OUTER CHURCH,

formerly a part of the choir, and from which it is now ſeparated by a ſtone partition. Here, two rows of Gothic columns of great height and thickneſs, run from weſt to eaſt parallel to the walls, from which they are diſtant ſeveral feet. Theſe pillars are connected with each other by arches which ſpring from the capitals, and at the top unite in a common center.

Upon theſe arches are built the great inner walls formerly mentioned, which contract the breadth of the building in the upper part as much as their ſupports are diſtant from the outer wall. Between each pillar is placed through the whole range Gothic windows which illuminate the area of the church on the ground floor. Another tier of ſmaller windows placed along the upper wall enlighten the vacant ſpace.

CHOIR.

Here the grandeur of the architecture manifeſts itſelf more ſtrikingly than in the diviſion we have laſt left. In this place the ſame range of pillars and windows are continued which were before deſcribed. The four moſt eaſterly of theſe columns ſupport the great tower or ſteeple in the center of the church, and according to the weight they bear, are proportionally ſtrong*. Between the two on each ſide are the large oppoſite windows†, which appear, when viewed from the outſide, in the center of the church. Betwixt theſe great pillars alſo, from the floor of the choir, a flight of ſteps on each ſide deſcend into the large burying vault or Barony church. And immediate-

* Each of theſe pillars is 29 feet in circumference.

† The front window, or that towards the ſouth, is divided longitudinally by four pillars or bars, which in the middle are croſſed thereby, forming 12 parallel windows.—Over theſe is a large circular one, 10 feet diameter, with two ſmaller windows to fill up the vacuity which a circle inſcribed in a Gothic arch neceſſarily occaſions. The window to the north is perfectly ſimilar, except that it has five bars which run from top to bottom without being croſſed.

ly above, at the eaſt end four or five ſteps lead up to the nave or main body of the cathedral, called the

INNER HIGH CHURCH.

In this place, as in the choir, two range of columns run parallel to the walls, and ſupport in like manner, though by a double tier of arches, the upper row of windows.—The pillars here, are conſequently not ſo lofty as in the laſt mentioned place, but are evidently of finer workmanſhip, and have their capitals richly adorned with flowers and fruit. From theſe capitals ſpring the arches, which together with thoſe ariſing from the correſponding columns on the walls, interſect each other at the key-ſtone, which is in every inſtance finely carved.

In this manner alongſt the church, a gallery on both ſides is formed with an arched roof, through which the light ſtrikes from the windows into the body of the church. Above this range of columns is another ſucceſſion which ſupport the higheſt tier of windows that enlighten the upper part of the cathedral. From the top of the inner walls, immediately above theſe windows, an arched roof ſprings to a vaſt height, finely ornamented. On the eaſt, or in the gable of the church, is a great window divided by parallel bars in the form of columns; and on the weſt, is the ſituation of the organ loft, ornamented with a great variety of figures now much defaced.

Receding from the body of the church on the eaſt, and entering immediately below the great window, is the ſpace formerly occupied by the altar. The roof here is ſupported by five pillars, over which was a terrace-walk. On the north ſide of the altar is the veſtry; the roof arched, and ſupported by one pillar in the center of the houſe:

arched pillars from every angle terminate in the grand pillar, which is 19 feet high. In this church, upon the north, is the ſeat appointed for his majeſty, directly oppoſite to the pulpit, and projecting about three feet from the main body of the loft. Upon the breaſt of the ſeat is the royal arms, on one ſide a thiſtle, and on the other a roſe, both crowned, and cut in cedar. Pillars of the Corinthian order ariſe from the level of the loft, and ſupport the canopy ornamented with carvings.

THE BARONY CHURCH,

which was formerly uſed as a burying vault, is ſituated immediately under the nave or Inner High church, to the eaſt of the croſs. The pillars here in like manner, with thoſe in the other diviſions of the cathedral, run parallel to the walls; they are exceedingly ſtrong and maſſive, and from their poſition and the ſmallneſs of the windows which are no more than narrow apertures, the area is rendered dark and gloomy, which combined with the grave and ſolemn air peculiar to the Gothic architecture, cannot fail to caſt a temporary damp upon the moſt volatile ſpirit.

THE principal entries to this church, as we have before remarked, were ſituated betwixt the great pillars in the choir which ſupport the middle tower: theſe are now ſhut up, and the paſſages lie in the north and ſouth walls. To the eaſt of this place, and immediately below the altar, is ſituated the place of interment for the heritors of the Barony pariſh, where is ſtill ſhewn the monument of St. Mungo or Kentigern, as well as the reſervoir, wherein the prieſts formerly kept their holy water.

A STILL more diſmal gloom here prevails:—the walls

are black, and hung around with ſhreds of eſcutcheons, theſe ſhadowy emblems of human grandeur, while on every ſide, lie "ſkulls and coffins, epitaphs and worms†."

In the north croſs of the cathedral was the chapter-houſe, which had a communication with the nave by a vaulted entry. The ſouth croſs immediately oppoſite has never been completed. It is now uſed as a burying-place for the clergy of the city, and is reckoned a very fine piece of architecture, and ſuperior to any other part of the building. The roof which is arched, is ſupported by a middle range of pillars running north and ſouth, having their capitals very highly ornamented with the figures of fruit, flowers, &c. Correſponding to theſe, are columns adjoining to the walls, which as they riſe, ſpring into ſemi-arches, and are every where met at acute angles by their oppoſites, ornamented with carvings at the croſſing and cloſſing of the lines. The outſide, like the main body of the cathedral is alſo adorned with abutments and windows, over which the figures of different animals are cut in ſtone; and above the roof, which riſes to no great height from the ground, is now a ſmall garden, ornamented with flower pots and ſhrubbery, the life-rent property of the magiſtrate to whoſe care the diſpoſing of the burying ground in the church-yard is committed. This ſouth

† Around the cathedral is ſituated a cemetery called the High Church Yard, incloſed with a wall, againſt which are built many ſepulchral monuments.—For many ages, this ſpot has continued to be the principal burying ground of the city, and at preſent upwards of 750 are interred upon an average annually.—Of late, a new piece of ground, immediately adjoining the church yard upon the north, has been taken in for the purpoſe of making an addition to the cemetery.

croſs is of a much more recent date than the other parts of the cathedral, having been founded and built to its preſent height by biſhop Blacader about the year 1500.

THOUGH we have endeavoured in the above deſcription to be as clear and explicit as poſſible, with a view of conveying a proper idea of this venerable ſtructure, yet we are ſenſible that after all, no notion can be formed from that deſcription any thing adequate to what it merits, as it is one of theſe objects which to be fully underſtood muſt be ſeen†.

FROM the elevated ſituation of the cathedral, its ſteeples command a moſt extenſive proſpect, well worthy of attention either to the ſtranger or citizen, from its almoſt unrivalled variety. To the eaſt, the whole vale of Clyde, rich in towns, in ſeats and in palaces, preſents itſelf to view. In this direction, for a conſiderable way, long lawns, intermixt with trees and villas, gratify the eye.

† The cathedral is enlightened with 157 windows, including the Barony church; is ſupported with 147 pillars, high and low; and is in circumference round the walls, without following the line of meaſure of the iſles 325 ells, or 975 feet.—Its length within the walls is 284 feet; breadth 65 feet.—The height of the choir from the floor to the roof is 90 feet, that of the nave or Inner High church five feet leſs; the roof of the Barony church 18 feet. The altitude of the great tower or middle ſteeple 223 feet from the floor of the choir, which is 100 feet higher than the level of the Clyde at the old bridge of Glaſgow.

This ſtately edifice, as we have before mentioned in the hiſtorical narrative, was preſerved from deſtruction by the townſmen at the Reformation, who, though zealous reformers, liſtened to the judicious remonſtrance of their chief magiſtrate—"I "am for pulling down the High church," ſaid the provoſt, "but not till we have firſt built a *new one*."—*Newte.*

Beyond, appear the lofty towers of Bothwell, and princely ſeat of the Hamiltons; and farther on, as the banks begin to grow more ſteep, a long ſucceſſion of ſplendid houſes, towering from amongſt the woods, tinged with azure the farther they recede, captivate the attention. Still more remote, appears the county town, crowned as it were with the lofty mountain of Tinto, which fills up the back ground of this delightful ſcene.—If you turn to the weſt, the populous manufacturing town of Paiſley; the caſtle of Mearns and Cruickſtone, noted for the reſidence of the unfortunate Mary Stewart, and the noble fortreſs of Dumbarton, perched upon a rock, appear full in view; the hills of Renfrewſhire and the ſnow capt mountains of Argyle ſtill farther off, terminate the proſpect. To the north, the Campſie hills at the diſtance of ten, and in the oppoſite direction, thoſe of Cathkin, diſtant five miles, cloſe an unrivalled landſcape.

THE COLLEGE CHURCH.

Upon the ſcite of the preſent edifice, which ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the High-ſtreet, was formerly placed the church of the Black friars, a beautiful Gothic pile, of great antiquity. Unfortunately, this building was deſtroyed by a ſevere ſtorm of thunder and lightning in the year 1666; and in its ſtead, the College church (ſo called from its vicinity to the univerſity) was erected at the expence of near L. 2000 in the year 1699. For either the exterior or internal appearance of this edifice we can ſay little; neither indeed could much be expected as to the diſplay of taſte, in ſuch places of worſhip as were erected during a whining and puritanical age, who conſi-

dered elegance and ornament ſtill in a worſe light than ſimply ſuperfluous. Upon the weſt front, which is ſeparated from the ſtreet by an open area, is erected a tower of no great height, in which hangs the bell for aſſembling the congregation.

THE TRON, OR LAIGH CHURCH,

is a fine modern building, erected in the year 1794, upon the ſcite of the old church, which was deſtroyed by fire, on the 8th day of February 1793, as mentioned in the hiſtorical narrative. The preſent building ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the Trongate, betwixt the Saltmarket and King's ſtreet, and directly at the back of the tower or ſteeple that projects into the ſtreet. From being ſurrounded on all ſides by houſes, it might naturally enough be concluded that it is but indifferently lighted; this, however, is not the caſe, for beſides a great many windows upon all ſides, ſome of them very large, particularly on the ſouth, the church is crowned by a handſome glaſs dome, which fully illuminates the whole area. The inſide of the church is beſides well executed in the workmanſhip, and during the winter is heated by ſtoves.

The ſteeple or ſpire, which from its ſituation, forms one of the moſt ſtriking features in the Trongate-ſtreet, was built in the year 1637. It is for at leaſt the half of its height from the ground of a ſquare form, terminated by a balluſtrade. Within this riſes an octagon ſpire, ornamented with windows in the Gothic form, projecting perpendicularly as in the cathedral ſteeple. Above theſe another balluſtrade encircles it, and then a ſecond ſucceſſion of ſmall windows of the ſame form with

the others. The height of this tower is 126 feet from the level of the ſtreet to the top of the ſane.

THE WYND CHURCH

like the Tron Church, is ſituated very diſadvantageouſly, by being incloſed with buildings.—It is placed to the weſt of King's ſtreet, with which it has a free communication, and betwixt the Back and New Wynds, about half way down towards the Bridgegate.—This church was originally built by a party of preſbyterians in the year 1687, in conſequence of an indulgence at that time allowed them by government to hear their own preachers, in place of the curates then in poſſeſſion of the eſtabliſhed churches.—It has ſince then been rebuilt at the expence of the community, and neatly finiſhed within.—Here is no tower, clock or bell, ſo that externally it has the appearance more of a diſſenting meeting-houſe than one of the eſtabliſhed churches.

THE NORTH-WEST, OR RAMSHORN CHURCH

is ſituated at the northern extremity of the Candlerigs-ſtreet, to which with its lofty ſteeple it is a fine termination. This edifice was erected by the town in the year 1724, in conſequence of the increaſing population of the city. Its form is that of a parallelogram, lying eaſt and weſt, if we except a traverſe part or aile, that runs from the center of the building a ſhort way towards the north. It is well lighted by ſeveral very large windows that run from near the level of the ground to the pediment, circular at the top, and divided perpendicularly by ſtone pillars.

Engraved for Chapman, Stewart & Meikle's Guide to Glasgow.

Drawn by J. Dunbar.

VIEW of ST ANDREW'S CHURCH and ADJACENT BUILDINGS, from the WEST.

This church is alſo ornamented with luſtres, and a clock in the front of the gallery oppoſite the pulpit. From the front towards the ſouth, riſes a ſquare tower, with a balluſtrade, and four dial plates. Above this the ſteeple contracts its ſquare, and one ſtorey from the balluſtrade, terminates in a handſome ogèe roof, covered with lead, and a gilt fane or weather-cock placed at the height of 140 feet from the ground.—The next in order is

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

ſituated in the ſquare of that name, to the eaſt of the Salt-market, and ſouth of the Gallowgate, with both of which ſtreets it has an eaſy and open communication. This church was founded in the year 1739, but not finiſhed till the year 1756. It is a moſt elegant building, and does great credit to the taſte of the architect, as well as thoſe by whom the work was executed.

The front towards the weſt is graced by a portico with ſix columns of the Corinthian order, towards which you aſcend by a magnificent flight of ſteps. Around the building, the ſame order is continued in the form of pilaſters, betwixt each of which are placed windows, arched circularly, that illuminate the inſide. Above the columns in the front, is placed a triangular pediment incloſing the arms of the city, cut in bas relief, and at each angle of the pediment, as well as around the balluſtrade which capes the north and ſouth ſides, ſtand a number of vaſes cut in ſtone. Though the church is thus elegant, yet the ſteeple is by no means correſponding; it is a heavy looking tower, which at ſome diſtance appears of a greater diameter near the top than farther down, contrary to all

VIEW of ST ANDREW'S CHURCH and ADJACENT BUILDINGS from the WEST.

rule or taſte. Its ſummit is crowned with a dome, which in reſpect to the reſt of the tower has not unaptly been compared by a late celebrated touriſt * to a pepper box.

The inſide of the church by no means diſgraces its exterior appearance, being finiſhed in a very beautiful manner. A double row of elegant Corinthian columns extend from eaſt to weſt, parallel to the walls, and from which they are diſtant ſeveral feet, thereby forming as it were a kind of open gallery on each ſide. Theſe columns have correſponding pilaſters in the walls, with which above the capitals, they join by an arched roof, finely ornamented with ſtucco work. In the ſame manner, above the main body of the church, theſe columns ſupport a ſimilar roof, adorned with the like taſte. In the eaſt end of the church, and immediately above where the altar ſtands in the Engliſh churches (from one of which the model of this was taken) is a very large Venetian window. To the north and ſouth of this the corners are filled up by ſmall apartments, ſo as to form a receſs for the altar in the middle. A little to the weſt, ſtands an elegant pulpit, ſupported by one pillar with a canopy; oppoſite to this runs down the main entry, and parallel at the ſides the leſſer paſſages. Oppoſite alſo to the pulpit, in the weſt gable, is placed a clock, ſurrounded with a repreſentation of groupes of fruits and flowers in bas relief. The front of the galleries here, as well as the pulpit, are pannelled or wrought in mahogany; and in the winter ſeaſon ſeveral ſtoves by their heat contribute to render this church ſtill more agreeable.

* Pennant.

ST. ENOCH's CHURCH.

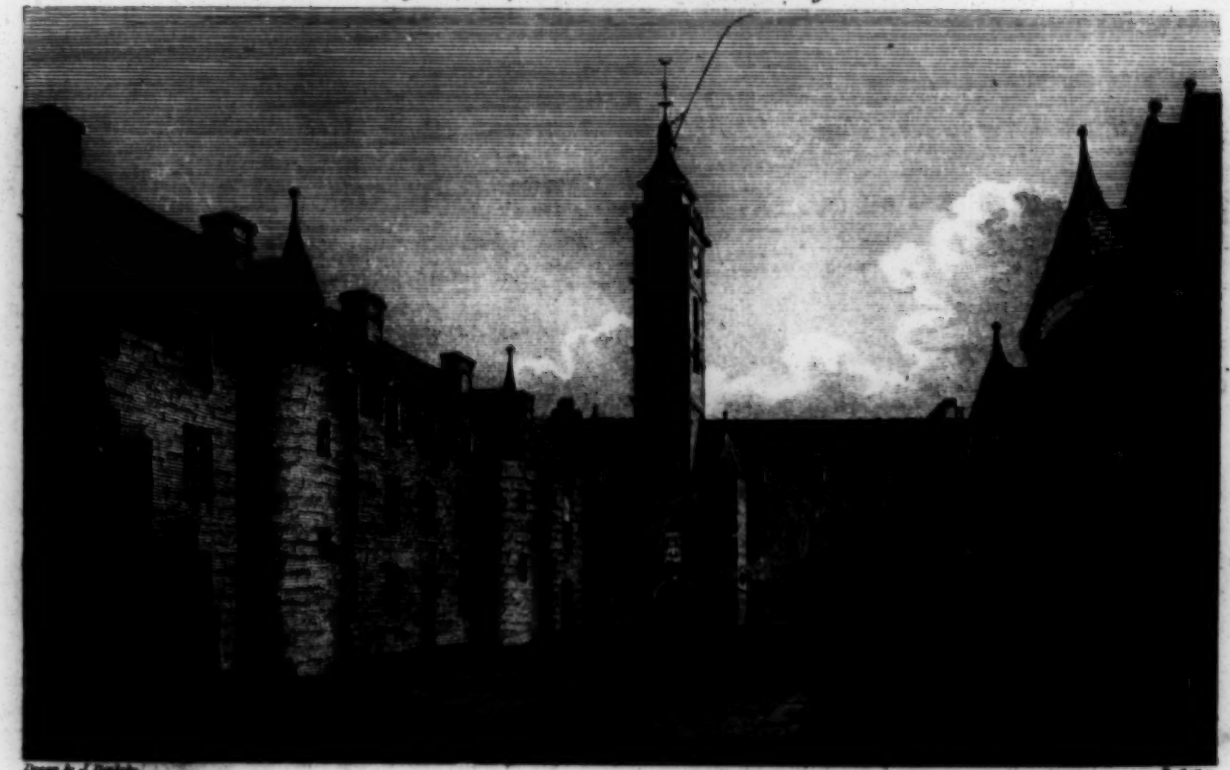
THIS is alſo placed in a ſquare of the ſame name, deriving its appellation from a rivulet, formerly mentioned, in deſcribing the ſituation of Glaſgow, called St. Enoch's burn, which bounds the royalty to the weſt.—The foundation-ſtone of this church was laid on the 12th day of April, 1780, and now that it is finiſhed, it very deſervedly merits attention. Its form, like that of St. Andrew's, is a parallelogram or oblong ſquare, running north and ſouth, having a portico above the main entry in the north gable, ſupported by columns of the Doric order.—At each corner of the church, as well as at the points of the triangular pediments at the termination of the north and ſouth fronts, are placed vaſes, finely cut in ſtone. From the north gable riſes the ſpire, adorned in ſucceſſive ſtories with pilaſters of the different orders, and beautifully tapering, till it terminates in a cone and fane. The inſide is ſuitable to the exterior appearance of this elegant place of worſhip, being well lighted, particularly by a large Venetian window to the ſouth, as well as having the ſeats regularly placed and well finiſhed.

THESE nine churches are the whole that at preſent belong to the eſtabliſhment in Glaſgow. Several chapels of eaſe are, however, here excepted, beſides a numerous liſt of meeting houſes afterwards to be mentioned, belonging to the people of different perſuaſions. We ſhall only at preſent take notice of

THE ENGLISH CHAPEL,

ſituated at the ſouth end of the Saltmarket, a little to the eaſt. It was erected in the year 1751, when it met with no little oppoſition, from the fanatical ſpirit prevailing amongſt the lower orders, who vilified it by the appellation of the *Whiſtling Kirk*.—The ſpirit of theſe times is, now luckily changed, by giving place to more enlarged and generous ideas, inſomuch, that any ſect, without oppoſition, may now worſhip according to their tenets, provided theſe are not tending to deſtroy the public peace, or the civil and eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments of the country. This church contains an organ upon the weſt, is handſomely laid out, having the fronts of the lofts finely pannelled, and the ſeats laid with cuſhions ſtuffed and covered with green cloth.—On the eaſt ſtands the altar, above which is a large Venetian window, with feſtoon hangings. At a little diſtance, and looking towards the weſt, is placed the pulpit, adorned with a canopy hanging from the roof; from whence alſo hang ſeveral beautiful luſtres, gilt, that add very conſiderably to the appearance of the chapel. Unfortunately, however, its ſituation has been very ill choſen, as it ſtands in a low and damp ſituation, upon the immediate banks of the Molendinar burn, whoſe waters at this place, after receiving the common ſewers of the city, cannot be complimented upon their tranſparency or agreeable look. Beſides, it has been frequently inundated by the overflowings of the river, and that ſometimes to ſuch a height, as not only to cover the humble ſituation of the clerk, but even bathe in its waters the footſtool of the more dignified pulpit.

Engraved for Chapman. Stewart & Meikle's Guide to Glasgow.



VIEW *of the* INNER COURT *of the* UNIVERSITY *of* GLASGOW.

BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THESE were deſervedly, before the erection of the new college at Edinburgh, eſteemed the firſt in Scotland.—And though they are now, with regard to elegance, excelled by that later edifice, yet as to ſituation, in point of air or healthfulneſs, when we take into conſideration the extenſive garden opening into the country, the univerſity here has certainly the advantage of that in the metropolis, which is altogether confined, by being ſituated in the center of a large populous city, and walled as it were around with lofty edifices of five and ſix ſtories in height.

THE college buildings lie about half way up the High-ſtreet of Glaſgow, on the eaſt ſide, to which they preſent a front of about three hundred and thirty feet in length. This conſiſts of three ſtories, built of poliſhed aſhler, and as many tier of windows. The main gate is ſituated in the center of the front towards the ſtreet, and is elegantly ornamented with ruſtic work; immediately over this is placed the royal arms cut in bas relief and gilt, and at each ſide a balluſtrade projecting four or five feet from the wall.—Two other lofty arched gates, at a conſiderable way north and ſouth of the main paſſage, enter from the ſtreet, the one into an elegant court, where the profeſſors reſide, paved with ſtone at the ſides, and in the middle laid with gravel.—In the center is a well, built in a pyramidal form of poliſhed ſtone, for the accommodation of the families in the court. The other gate leads into a ſmall garden or area.

DIRECTLY behind the front, and entering by the main gate, is ſituated two other areas or courts, one behind the

VIEW of the INNER COURT of the UNIVERSITY of GLASGOW.

other.—The firſt is 88 feet long and 44 broad. On the ſouth ſide is a handſome ſtair-caſe, conſiſting of two flights, leading up to the public hall, and incloſed by a balluſtrade on each ſide cut in ſtone, as are alſo the figures of a lion and unicorn placed at the middle of the aſcent.

In this hall, which is well finiſhed, are two hiſtorical paintings after Rubens; the one repreſenting the martyrdom of St. Katharine, the other, the diſciples bearing our Saviour, after the crucifixion, to the place of burial. In the charter room, which is immediately adjoining, and where the records of the univerſity are kept, are three very fine portraits, particularly that of the celebrated Dr. William Hunter of London, in a ſtudious attitude, and juſt about to write. Before him, on a table, lie ſome anatomical preparations, and in the back ground, a view of part of his library. This portrait, which is moſt admirably finiſhed, was, it is ſaid, the laſt work that proceeded from the pencil of that Engliſh Apelles, Sir Joſhua Reynolds.—Another of theſe paintings repreſent the late Mr. Orr of Barrowfield, formerly lord rector of the univerſity. This has the date 1730 marked upon it. The laſt portrait is that of the preſent earl of Buchan, whoſe love of literature and attachment to the fine arts is well known.

In this firſt court is alſo ſituated the divinity hall, ornamented with a number of good portraits, ſome of them very fine. Amongſt the number are William III. his Queen and her ſiſter Anne; George Buchanan the Scottiſh poet and hiſtorian; John Knox and Martin Luther, the celebrated adverſaries of the church of Rome; archbiſhop Boyd; Mr. Zacharias Boyd*, formerly miniſter of

* There is alſo a ſtatue of this clergyman over the entry to the inner court.

the barony church, and a benefactor to the univerſity; a very excellent portrait of profeſſor Simſon, the mathematician; and of Dr. Leechman, the late principal of the college, &c.

The ſecond court is much more ſpacious than the firſt, being 103 feet long by 79 in breadth, and of which an exact repreſentation is given in the annexed plate.—It is paved as the other with hewn ſtone, and conſiſts of elegant buildings, with circular ſtair-caſes, terminated by conical roofs. On the weſt of this court, and directly above the paſſage from the outer area, is the univerſity tower or ſteeple, built of a ſquare form, with a balluſtrade as in the ſteeple of the North Weſt church, and, like it, terminating in a fane, with an ogèe roof. On the north of the roof projects a thunder rod, which is carried downwards the whole height of the ſteeple (135 feet) to the earth. In this ſpire is placed a good clock with dial plates fronting the four quarters. On the eaſt of this court is another area, ſurrounded on three ſides by buildings, but open eaſtward towards the garden, from which it is ſeparated by a painted rail of iron, with a handſome gateway. This area, like the great ſide court, with which it has a communication on the north is laid with gravel.

The garden lies immediately beyond, and is undoubtedly the fineſt appendage to the buildings of the univerſity. It gently ſlopes towards the Molendinar burn, and is every where completely incloſed and ſubdivided by fine trees, graſs plots, and rectilineal gravel walks. In length from north to ſouth it extends along the back of the College and High-ſtreet, from the Old to the New Vennel, with which it has a communication, though in breadth it is conſiderably leſs. Within its area are included ſeven

acres of ground, kept always in graſs, except at the borders, which are planted with a variety of plants and ſhrubbery. From the garden a bridge of one arch is caſt over the Molendinar burn to the oppoſite bank, which is ſteep and finely wooded. A walk leads from thence directly eaſt to the obſervatory, placed in an elevated ſituation.—This building was erected at the expence of the univerſity, to anſwer the purpoſes of the profeſſor of aſtronomy and natural philoſophy, and is well furniſhed with teleſcopes, quadrants, and other aſtronomical inſtruments. Amongſt others, a very fine reflecting teleſcope, conſtructed by the ingenious Dr. Herſchel, ten feet in length, and as many inches in diameter, the only one, it is believed, at this time in Scotland.

Upon the ſouth of the area, which we deſcribed before entering the garden, is ſituated, in a handſome and well lighted building, the library of the univerſity. Towards building this apartment, which contains a gallery ſupported upon pillars, that beneficent nobleman, the firſt duke of Chandos, when he viſited the college, gave L. 500. Here are kept no leſs than twenty thouſand volumes for the uſe of the profeſſors and ſtudents, many of them exceedingly ſcarce, and ſome no where elſe to be found; amongſt this laſt claſs are ſeveral valuable manuſcripts, particularly a very ſingular verſion of the bible, wrote about four hundred years ago upon parchment, curiouſly illuminated, with ſmall emblematical paintings at the beginning of each chapter.

Here are alſo preſerved in caſes, numbers of monumental and other ſtones, taken out of the Roman wall or Graham's dyke, in this part of the kingdom; ſome are well cut and ornamented: moſt of them were done to per-

petuate the memory of the party who performed ſuch or ſuch works, others in memory of officers who died in the country. The greateſt part of theſe have been engraven, at the expence of the univerſity, in a ſeries of plates. Here, however, it would be too tedious, and probably unintereſting, were we to particulariſe and deſcribe the ſeveral figures that appear upon each.—One or two, however, cannot certainly be improper.

THE I. plate exhibits Victory reclined on a globe, with a palm in one hand, a garland in the other, and a pediment above, ſupported by two fluted pilaſters, with Corinthian capitals; beneath, is a boar, a common animal in ſculptures found in Britain, probably becauſe they were in plenty in our foreſts. Both theſe are in honour of the emperor Antonimus Pius.

NONE is more inſtructive than that engraven on plate III. on which appears a Victory about to crown a Roman horſeman, armed with a ſpear and ſhield. Beneath him are two Caledonian captives naked and bound, with their little daggers (like the modern durks) by them. On another compartment of the ſtone is an eagle and ſea goat, to denote ſome victory gained in the courſe of their work near the ſea, for it was devoted by a party of the *Legio Secunda Auguſta*, on building a certain portion of the wall.

THE XVI. plate is monumental. The figure is very elegant, repreſenting one gracefully recumbent, dreſſed in a looſe robe; beneath, is a wheel, denoting, according to the conjecture of an eminent antiquary, that at the time of his death he was engaged with a party on the road; and by him is an animal reſembling the *muſimar*, or Siberian goat.

THE TOWN HOUSE AND OLD ASSEMBLY ROOMS

are both contained in one building, ſituated at the Croſs, immediately weſt of, and adjoining to the priſon. The front is ſupported by ſtrong ruſticated pillars of a ſquare form, which connect with each other by arches, having for their key ſculptured heads, cut in ſtone. Immediately above theſe a range of Ionic pilaſters, fluted, ſupport a rich entablature. Over the entablature is a balluſtrade, with vaſes above each pilaſter. Under the arches which connects the range of ruſticated columns in the ground ſtorey, is a ſpacious piazza, where the merchants retire, when hindered by the weather from walking on the Exchange†, directly before the front of this building.

THE Town Hall which is on the eaſt, as the Aſſembly Rooms are on the weſt half of this edifice, is a handſome and large room. In length, it meaſures 52 feet,—in breadth 27,—and in height 24. Here are full length portraits of all our monarchs ſince James the I. of England, and an excellent one by Ramſay, of Archibald, duke of Argyle, in his robes as lord Juſtice-General. It is impoſſible to view this picture, without being ſtruck with its beauty: The figure almoſt ſtarts from the canvas, from the able diſtribution and management of the light and ſhade; and in viewing the face, you can hardly perſuade yourſelf but you ſee real life. The robes are no leſs

† The Exchange is well paved with hewn ſtone, and properly fenced from the ſtreet.

ſkilfully done; the ſeveral folds, the ermine, and the reflected light which the ſcarlet produces upon its ſnowy whiteneſs in particular ſituations, are productive of the happieſt effect.

The Aſſembly Room is likewiſe a fine apartment, richly ornamented with Corinthian columns, fluted, and three large cryſtal luſtres to enlighten the hall. Its length is 47 feet,—breadth 24,—and of the ſame height with the Town Hall. It is now, however, too ſmall to accommodate the citizens, and another, afterwards to be deſcribed, has been erected in Ingram-ſtreet, which will completely obviate this defect.

The TONTINE COFFEE ROOM and HOTEL.

In the year 1781 a number of the moſt reſpectable citizens opened a ſubſcription, by way of tontine, for erecting theſe buildings, the produce or rent whereof was to be diſtributed amongſt the ſubſcribers, according to the endurance of any life they ſhould propoſe at the time of ſubſcription; and thus annually, till ſuch time as only one of the original nominees was in exiſtence; when, upon ſuch an event taking place, the whole buildings became the property of the original ſubſcriber or his heirs, and which he or they could ſell or diſpoſe of at pleaſure*.—

* This Tontine was divided into 107 ſhares at 50l. each.—Twelve of theſe ſhares now belong to the common fund, from the death of an equal number of the perſons nominated at the time of ſubſcription.—It is impoſſible to ſay exactly how theſe ſhares ſell at preſent, as that depends entirely upon the age, conſtitution, and mode of life of the nominee. At an average, however, L.100 is thought a good price for a ſhare, provided

The ſubſcription upon theſe terms, was in a ſhort time filled up; and a proper place being fixed upon for the buildings, they were accordingly erected in an area immediately adjoining the Town Houſe, upon the north.

The Coffee Room is 72 feet in length, and of a proportional breadth, and is univerſally allowed to be the moſt elegant in Britain, and moſt probably in Europe. Its main entry is from under the piazza of the Town Houſe or Exchange. Upon each ſide of the door are placed two very large windows from the floor to the roof, which communicate the light to the room from the ſtreet. About half way down the Coffee Room, is a very large Venetian window upon the eaſt, and upon the other ſide, exactly oppoſite is another, looking into the bar, upon the north ſide of which is a door communicating with the Hôtel. The extremity of the room northward is in the form of a bow, divided by pillars, making one complete magnificent window from ſide to ſide. Near to the main entry, the roof, which is very high, is ſupported by columns of the Doric order, with correſpondent pilaſters upon the walls, and in this place, a dome of glaſs enlightens, with the other end windows, the ſouth ſide of the room. From the roof alſo, are hung ſeveral magnificent luſtres finely gilt, which when lighted give an air of grandeur to the place, pleaſantly demonſtrative of the riches and taſte of the city of Glaſgow.

Around the inſide of the bow, as well as the four fire places, are placed the ſeats for the ſubſcribers. Betwixt

the nominee is not engaged in a hazardous employment, or reſides out of the country.

The Tontine Coffee Room and Hotel draw at preſent of rent to the ſubſcribers about L. 700 per annum.

the door and the large windows upon each ſide is a ſpace upon the wall for advertiſements, and immediately below, a ſmall deſk with a book, wherein the arrivals and departures of the ſeveral veſſels, connected with the city are daily marked down. Subſcribers† of a guinea per annum, are entitled to the uſe of the room, newſpapers and magazines; of which no Coffee Room in Britain can boaſt a greater variety. For here are not only the whole Scotch papers, but alſo the greateſt part of thoſe publiſhed in London, as well as ſome from Ireland, France, &c. beſides reviews, magazines, and other periodical publications. At the daily arrival of the mail, a more ſtirring, lively, and anxious ſcene can hardly be imagined. Indeed, no part of the day paſſes without ſome concourſe of ſubſcribers, or of ſtrangers at the hôtel, whom their liberality permits freely to partake the benefit of the room. At thoſe hours when the news of the morning may be ſaid to have grown cold, the monthly publications claim attention in their turn, or people meet for the ſake of looking out their acquaintance, or of engaging in caſual parties of converſation.

HERE you are not offended as in London, and ſeveral other towns, upon entering places of this deſcription, with clouds of ſmoke and fumes of tobacco, or with that brutal noiſe proceeding from the too free uſe of liquor; neither of which are allowed to be uſed in the room.

THE HOTEL

conſiſts of a ſuite of apartments handſomely fitted up,

† The ſubſcribers amount in number, *communibus annis*, to between 7 and 800.—This year, there is 803 upon the roll.

immediately adjoining the Coffee Room and Exchange, and to which the main entry leads from the ſouth by a fine hanging ſtair. Under the piazzas of the Exchange are placed ſeveral other diſtinct rooms occupied by underwriters, inſurance-brokers, &c.

THE TOLBOOTH, OR PRISON

is a very handſome lofty building of five ſtories, ſituated immediately to the eaſt of the Town Houſe and Exchange. At each corner towards the top, it is flanked with ſquare turrets, ornamented with ogèe roofs and balls. Above the windows are circular or triangular pediments, caped with the roſe and thiſtle alternately, which add very conſiderably to the appearance of this edifice†. The main gate to the ſouth is covered by a ſquare portico, projecting the breadth of a ſtair-caſe from the wall, which riſes on each ſide towards the door. Upon the eaſt of the priſon is ſituated a ſquare ſpire 135 feet in height, having its roof ſomething in the form of an imperial crown, with open arches. Here is placed a fine clock, which regulates the others in the town, alſo a bell, and a well toned ſet of muſical chimes that have been long

† Upon the front is placed his Majeſty's arms finely cut, and a little below, this apt inſcription:—

Hæc domus odit, amat, punit, conſervat, honorat, nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos.

Which is tranſlated thus:

This houſe doth hate all wickedneſs,
Loves peace, but faults corrects,
Obſerves all laws of righteouſneſs,
And good men it erects.

admired. Theſe play an air at the end of every two hours, by means of machinery connected with the clock; and on every particular day of the week the ſeries of tunes is altered. They are beſides played upon by a muſician for an hour, betwixt two and three every day, excepting Saturday and Sunday.

WITHIN the principal door of the priſon is a large ſquare lobby, with maſſy columns ſupporting the roof. From this lobby upon the left, ſtrikes off the entry into the Town Houſe, before mentioned as a ſeparate building. Directly oppoſite another door leads into the apartments of the priſon, which are divided into two different kinds, appropriated for debtors and criminals, well ventilated and healthy†. On the right of the lobby is the door that leads into a new fitted up and elegant room, where the Circuit Court of Juſticiary is held. Within a niche on the north of this apartment is the royal arms; and below, the figure of Juſtice, holding in the left hand a balance, and in the right a ſword.

IMMEDIATELY before this is the bench for the judges, covered with ſcarlet; below, and railed from the body of the room, is the inſide of the bar for the lawyers and clerks. On the right of the bench ſits the jury, and in the front, beyond the clerks' table, and without the bar, is a row of ſeats riſing gradually upwards, in the firſt of which ſits the pannel, and in the others the auditors. Here are alſo two handſome galleries with iron rails, entering by a turn-

† The members of the town council viſit the priſon in rotation once a-week, in order to report to the magiſtrates whatever appears to them proper either to be rectified or altered with regard to the ſtate of the jail.

pike-ſtair from the loweſt or firſt flat; and on the eaſt of the room is a very large circular Venetian window, which looks into the High-ſtreet. Immediately below the principal ſtair-caſe that leads into the priſon, and in the firſt ſtorey, is another door entering from the ſtreet, which opens a communication by the turnpike-ſtair juſt now mentioned, with not only the galleries in the circuit room, but alſo with the priſoners' apartments, and a handſome ſuite of rooms appropriated for the town clerks' office, record rooms, &c. Theſe have been only lately laid out and finiſhed, as before they made no part of the priſon, but of an adjoining land, ſituated upon the High-ſtreet, which for this purpoſe was purchaſed by the community.

THE MERCHANTS' HALL

ſtands in the Bridgegate, upon the ſouth ſide of that ſtreet, and near to its weſt extremity It was re-built in the year 1659, and conſiſts of two ſtories of aſhler work.—The loweſt, or ground flat, on each ſide of the main gate, is occupied by ſhops, and in the ſecond ſtorey, a range of large windows, with triangular pediments, give light to the Hall. On each ſide of the principal entry from the ſtreet are two Doric pillars, with a well cut and ornamented entablature—and immediately above, two columns of the Ionic order incloſe a ſculpture in bas relief, repreſenting a veſſel, and in another compartment, three old men in the habit of pilgrims †. After paſſing through the lobby, and aſcending the ſtair-caſe you enter into the

† Immediately under is the following inſcription:

" Glaſguanæ Mercatorum pia liberalitate & impenſis funda-
" tum Æreæ, vulg (1) denuo ejuſdem reditibus, ordinis, ac muni-

Engraved for Chapman. Stewart & Meikle's Guide to Glasgow.

Engraved for Chapman, Stewart & Meikle's Guide to Glasgow.

VIEW of the MERCHAN S HOUSE Bridgegate GLASGOW.

Hall, one of the largeſt in the city, being about 80 feet in length, and near 30 wide. In it is hung a liſt of all the deans of guild of this city, from the erection of the guildry in the year 1605 to the preſent time. Alſo the portraits of ſeveral of the moſt eminent benefactors to the poor of the Merchants' houſe, and a long roll of others, who have by their generoſity befriended the inſtitution†.

THIS hall is exceedingly well lighted, eſpecially from the north, and contains two fire places upon the oppoſite ſide of the room. In the center is hung from the roof a large and beautiful model of a ſhip with her whole tackling. Immediately adjoining this building upon the ſouth, is a handſome and lofty ſpire, one of the fineſt, if it is not abſolutely ſo in the city.

AFTER riſing ſomewhat more than half its height from the ground in the form of a ſquare, it is ſurrounded by a balluſtrade, within which the ſteeple again riſes in the ſame form, but of a more contracted diameter, till it meets with another from which it ſprings as formerly. A third balluſtrade embraces it, and from this iſſues a pyramidal ſpire terminated by the figure of a ſhip in full ſail, gilt. This ſteeple, if we except that of the cathedral, is the higheſt in the city, being no leſs than 164 feet from the ground to the top of the fane.

" ficentia reædificatum, auctum, et ornatum eſt, CIC.ICILIX.
" 1659."

" Mutuat Jehovæ qui largitur pauperi,
" Et retributionem illius reddet ei."

† Here alſo formerly hung a board with an inſcription in golden letters, containing directions from ſcripture how to buy and ſell.—It is now, however, removed, and the preſent race

THE TOWN'S HOSPITAL.

THIS building, which was opened for the reception of the poor in 1733, is ſituated near the eaſt end of that ſtreet, called Clyde-ſtreet, running from the bottom or lower end of the Stockwell, weſtward to the Broomielaw. It is three ſtories in height, and conſiſts of a front and wings which project till they are upon a line with the ſtreet. The lower part of the houſe is occupied by the meſs-room and other culinary apartments, ſuch as bake-houſe, brew-houſe, &c. Here is alſo the apartment where the committee of management meet, adorned with the portraits of ſeveral of the benefactors to the houſe. Above ſtairs are the ſeveral rooms appropriated for the reception of the poor, which are always kept clean and well-aired. To the north of the hoſpital, and from which it is ſeparated by a broad area, is another building, in the firſt ſtorey of which, called the Cells, are confined lunatics and diſorderly perſons; and on the ſecond is an infirmary for the ſick, belonging to the hoſpital.

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY

is a moſt beautiful building, from a deſign of the celebrated Adams*. It ſtands at the north or upper end of the

of merchants, it is preſumed direct themſelves by a more laſting *monitor*.

*The foundation-ſtone of this elegant edifice was laid on the 18th day of May 1792, in preſence of the lord provoſt, magiſtrates, principal and profeſſors of the univerſity, &c. and a vaſt concourſe of ſpectators.

Engraved for Chapman, Stewart & Miller's Guide to Glaſgow.

Engraved for Chapman, Stewart & Melklis Guide to Glasgow.

FRONT VIEW of the ROYAL INF[illegible] GLASGOW.

High-ſtreet, on the ſcite of the biſhop's palace, and immediately weſt of the cathedral. The general form is that

Two cryſtal bottles, caſt on purpoſe at the Glaſgow glaſs-houſe, were depoſited in the foundation-ſtone. In one of them, were put different coins of the preſent reign; in the other, ſeveral ſpecimens of the Glaſgow muſlin manufactures in their preſent ſtate of improvement, a printed copy of the charter of the Glaſgow Royal Infirmary, a copy of the Glaſgow news-papers of this date, and a writing containing the names of the preſent magiſtrates and council, and the principal and profeſſors of the univerſity, &c. There was depoſited, alſo, a tin plate properly prepared for the purpoſe, with the following Latin inſcription upon the upper ſide,

Annuente Deo Opt. Max.
Regnante Georgio III. Principe Munificentiſſimo,
Ædium,
Ad Morbos Pauperum Sanandos,
A Civibus hujuſce Urbis,
Aliiſque piis Scotiæ incolis,
Pecuniis ſponte collatis,
Extruendatum,
Primum hunc lapidem
Poſuit.
JACOBUS M'DOWAL, Armiger,
Urbis Glaſguenſis
Præfectus,
Adminiſtratorumque operis perficiendi
Præſes:
XV Kal. Junii,
Anno Æræ Chriſtianæ M.DCC.XCII.
Architectis ROBERTO et JACOBO ADAM,
Q. F. F. Q. S.

TRANSLATION.

By the favour of God, All-good and All-mighty, in the reign of our moſt beneficent ſovereign George the third, James

of a parallelogram, running eaſt and weſt. On the front, and at each ſide, are two ſquare projections of about three feet deep, and in the center, another ſtill more conſiderable.

THIS building conſiſts of four ſtories; the ground or loweſt ruſticated, the upper ones of poliſhed aſhler; each ſtorey being lighted by a range of windows. At the beginning of the ſecond ſtorey, and on the center projection riſe four beautiful Corinthian columns, with correſpondent pilaſters in the wall, from which they are ſeparated by the depth of the projection; theſe ſupport a triangular pediment, above which is a balluſtrade with the royal arms cut in *alto relievo*. Immediately over this and in the center of the building is a large and lofty dome covered with glaſs.

ON the eaſt and weſt wings or projections, and in the ſecond ſtorey, are two very large Venetian windows; and alſo, correſpondent to theſe, another upon the ſame level under the pediment, formed by the middle columns. Theſe windows and the columns, reach the height of two range of ſquare windows. A little above, a very deep and elegant cornice runs alongſt the building, exactly upon the level with the entablature over the central pillars. Another tier of windows ſucceed, though of ſhorter dimenſions than thoſe in the two laſt ſtories; and after theſe another cornice, though not ſo deep as the laſt, terminates or capes the head of the wall. The gables of this edifice, as well

M'Dowal, eſq; provoſt of the city of Glaſgow, and preſes of the managers for carrying on the work, laid this firſt ſtone of a building to be erected, by money voluntarily contributed by the inhabitants of this city, and other benevolent perſons in Scotland, on the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1792. The architects, Robert and James Adams, eſquires.

as the north front, are alſo handſomely finiſhed, and well lighted by ſucceſſive tiers of windows, correſpondent, or on the ſame lines with thoſe before mentioned.

The principal entry, which leads into a hall or lobby, is in the middle of the center projection, ſupported on each ſide by two columns of the Doric order, fluted. To the right and left of the hall ſtrike off doors, which lead into the wards No. 1 and 2, on the ground flat*. Theſe occupy the whole breadth of the building, and are well lighted.

In every ward a ſucceſſion of beds, having their frames conſtructed of caſt iron, run down the ſides of the room, leaving an open area or paſſage betwixt each row, which conducts to the fire place at the fartheſt end. On each ſide of the fire place, a door leads into four ſmall apartments, deſtined for the nurſes and ſuch patients as are either under an infectious diſeaſe, or who have undergone an operation.

Leaving theſe wards on the ground flat, and paſſing the houſe-keeper's room on the left, and another apartment to the right of the lobby, an elegant hanging ſtair conducts to the ſecond ſtorey. Here, directly oppoſite, is a handſome apartment, enlightened by the large center Venetian window, where the committee of management meet to tranſact the buſineſs of the houſe. Two other wards, No. 3 and 4, as well as two ſmall apartments, called the clerk's or accountant's rooms, lie at each ſide of the committee room. Theſe wards are fitted up in the ſame manner, and have the ſame conveniencies with thoſe in the

* The wards are divided into what are called the phyſicians and ſurgeons' wards; the firſt occupies the lower ſtories, the ſecond the higher.

ground or firſt flat. Aſcending the ſtair-caſe another ſtorey, you find oppoſite you the conſultation-room, and at each ſide the wards No. 5 and 6. In the third flat is the operation-room, a moſt beautiful circular apartment, very large, and fitted up in the form of an amphitheatre. This is enlightened by the glaſs dome already mentioned, which riſes to a conſiderable height above the roof of the building.

In the center of the operation-room is a circular area or ſpace, appropriated for the operator and patients, and in the ſucceſſive rows of ſeats, ſit the ſtudents attending the houſe. Two other wards go off from the operation-room, No. 7 and 8, the firſt of which is ſet aſide for the reception of ſick or diſabled ſoldiers, that may be brought into the Infirmary.

A FLIGHT of ſtairs alſo lead from the lobby, on the ground flat, to another ſet of apartments below. A long gallery, running the length of the building, opens a communication with each of theſe rooms. Theſe to the north of the gallery are very ſmall, and built in the form of cells, for ſuch patients as are ſubject to temporary fits of lunacy. The rooms on the other ſide are large and well lighted. Here is, in ſeparate apartments, a warm and cold bath. The room or laboratory where the medicines are kept and compounded, as well as ſeveral bed-chambers, lie in this department of the building; and to the weſt of the gallery is ſituated the kitchen, where the whole proviſions made uſe of in the hoſpital are prepared.

Two other ſtair-caſes, beſides that already mentioned, lie at each end of the houſe, and connect the different wards. By theſe ſtairs, ſuch patients as it is thought fit

Engraved for Chapman, Stewart & Meikle's Guide to Glasgow.

Drawn by J. Denholm. *R. Scott sc.*

VIEW *of the* TRADES HALL *and* ADJOINING BUILDINGS.

to allow the benefit of the open air, go to the garden, immediately to the north of the Infirmary.

Every ward, as well as moſt of the other apartments of the houſe, has the benefit of a ſupply of water, by means of leaden pipes and ſtopcocks, which convey it from a reſervoir near the Monkland canal, in a more elevated ſituation than any part of this hoſpital. The greateſt attention is paid to the airing of the apartments, to whitewaſhing the walls, and to the removing of ſuch patients as are afflicted with infectious diſorders into ſeparate rooms by themſelves. In ſhort, every requiſite attention is paid, and convenience here provided that can tend either to reſtoring the patients' health, or of keeping them clean and comfortable, while in the hoſpital.

Of the inſtitution of this truly charitable foundation, we will afterwards fall to ſpeak at more length.

TRADES' HALL.

Before the erecting of the preſent building, the incorporations of the city uſed to convene in an old hall of the ſame name, ſituated in the High-ſtreet, now generally known by the name of the Alms-houſe. This having been found incommodious, and no way ſuitable, either to the reſpectability of the incorporations, or the taſte of the times, a new hall was projected and agreed to, and the foundation-ſtone accordingly laid upon the 9th day of September, 1791*.

* Under the ſtone was laid a plate, with the inſcription following:

By the bleſſing of God,
The Foundation-Stone of this Fabric

THIS building is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Glaſsford-ſtreet, nearly in the middle betwixt the interſection of Wilſon and Ingram ſtreets. It conſiſts of three ſeparate flats or ſtories, the firſt of which is ruſticated and ornamented by doors, in the Venetian ſtyle. The center or main door is placed in a projection, which on the level or baſe of the ſecond ſtorey, ſupports four Doric columns, with a triangular pediment. Immediately under this pediment is a large Venetian window, which enlightens the middle of the Hall. Similar windows upon the the ſame level, are in each wing or ſide of the building, betwixt which and the great center window, are two ſquare ones ornamented at the top with cornices, and the figures of griffins cut in bas relief. Correſponding windows enlighten the third ſtorey, which is terminated by a handſome balluſtrade rail of ſtone, upon

(A HALL for the TRADES' HOUSE
And INCORPORATIONS of GLASGOW)
Was laid by JOHN M'ASLAN, Eſquire,
Convener of the Trades,
On the ninth day of September,
In the year of our Lord M.DCC.XCI.
And
The 31ſt year of the reign of George the III.
And of the æra of Maſonry 5791,
In preſence of
James M'Dowal, Eſq; Lord Provoſt,
Richard Marſhall, Eſq; } Merchant Bailies,
John Hamilton, Eſq; }
Robert Mann, Eſq; Trades Bailie,
Gilbert Hamilton, Eſq; Dean of Guild,
John Gardner, Collector of the Houſe.

Then follow the names of the deacons of the fourteen incorporated trades, and of Robert Adam, Eſq; the architect.

Engraved for Chapman. Stewart & Meikle's Guide to Glasgow.

Engraved for Chapman, Stewart & Mebbie Guide to Glasgow.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW of the NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS GLASGOW.

which reſt the city arms, cut in *alto relievo*, ſupported by two female figures, as large as life, in a recumbent poſture. From the roof riſes a dome or canopy covered with lead, and ending in a fane.

Upon entering the main door and paſſing the lobby, a hanging ſtair, which at the end of the firſt flight divides to the right and left, conducts into the Hall; a very fine room, 70 feet long by 35 broad, and, excepting the Aſſembly Rooms, the moſt ſpacious in the city. Here is now placed upon the north end, a large and handſome organ, for the uſe of the Sacred Muſic Inſtitution, lately eſtabliſhed, built by Mr. Donaldſon of York. The roof of the Hall is decorated with ſtucco work, in a light and elegant ſtile; and above the door is an inſcription in gold letters, of the date of opening the Hall, and of the names of the gentlemen who held the government of the houſe at the time. The other apartments in this building are likewiſe well finiſhed and ornamented.

The NEW ASSEMBLY and CONCERT ROOMS

were built by way of tontine, and are ſituated on the north ſide, and near to the weſt end of Ingram-ſtreet.—The foundation-ſtone of this beautiful building, from a deſign of the late Mr. Adams, was laid upon the 11th day of March, 1796.

Like to the Trades' Hall, which we laſt deſcribed, this conſiſts of three different ſtories; only two of theſe, however, appear when viewed from the front, as the height of the roof of the Aſſembly Room occupies, on this ſide, the whole ſpace towards the roof.

The baſement ſtorey, which is ruſticated, has a very

deep ſquare projection from the middle of the front, which ſupports four Ionic columns, with their correſpondent pilaſters and entablature. Between theſe columns is placed the large center Venetian window, which, with the two others on each ſide of the projection, give light to the hall. Four ſimilar pilaſters, with thoſe immediately behind the central columns, ornament the building at the corners, and riſe to a like height; ſo that the ſame cornice, which is very deep, runs along the top of the whole. The front riſes a few feet above this cornice, and terminates in ſtone balluſters.

Upon entering the main door there is a handſome lobby, ſupported by Doric pillars; to the right and left of which are ſituated apartments, or waiting rooms, for the ladies and gentlemen, the houſe-keeper's room, ſtore room, and kitchen, &c. At the farther end of the lobby, is a hanging ſtair, which leads to the firſt flat above the baſement ſtorey. After paſſing another lobby, you enter the Aſſembly Room, extending the whole length of the building*. On each end of the room are placed the muſicians' galleries, and on the north ſide, or oppoſite the large Venetian ſide windows, are two marble chimney pieces, above each of which is a very large mirror.

Betwixt the windows are placed columns, and a number of fine emblematical figures, in the attitude of dancing. The ceiling is alſo ornamented with fancy work in the angles, which a large ellipſe, drawn longitudinally occaſions. On this flat, and in that immediately above, there are ſeveral other rooms, to be uſed as retiring apartments, to which two ſmaller ſtair-caſes lead, from the firſt flight of the great ſtair-caſe, as well as from the flat below.

* Viz. 80 feet.—In breadth it meaſures 35, and in height 27 feet.

Upon the whole, this building is certainly very deſerving of encomium, whether we conſider it ſimply as a piece of architecture, or relatively, with regard to its poſſeſſing every convenience, that the nature of the deſign requires.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

is ſituated upon the north ſide of George's ſtreet, New Town.—It was erected in the year 1790, the old ſchool-houſe having been found incommodious. The main body of the front conſiſts of two ſtories in height, though the projections or wings at each end are three; theſe wings, towards George's ſtreet, reach only two or three feet outwards, from the line of the front, but to the north they project a great deal further from the main body of the building, ſo as to incloſe partly an area or court. In the baſement ſtorey of the wings which look to the ſtreet, there are two very fine Venetian windows, divided by ſmall Ionic pillars. In the ſecond ſtorey, the ſame kind of window is continued, in a plain ſtile. Two row of ſquare windows, upon a level with theſe, run along the front, above which is a deep cornice, the whole length of the building. The wings riſe above this another ſtorey, and are terminated by a pavilion roof.

Upon each ſide of the wings, alongſt George's ſtreet, are built handſome gateways, which lead into the area or back court, from whence are the entries that lead into the teaching rooms.

On the baſement ſtorey is the large hall, 51 feet in length by 27, and in the wings two rooms, enlightened by the Venetian windows, each being 30 feet by 19.—

The ſecond flat immediately above the hall, is divided into two apartments, and on each ſide, as in the firſt flat, lie two more. In the third ſtorey, which applies only to the wings, there are the remaining rooms of the houſe, making nine in whole; theſe are all of the ſame ſize, excepting the hall, and the rooms in the ſtorey above it ‖.

Only four of theſe apartments and the hall, are at preſent uſed for the claſſes, the remainder of them being appropriated as a place for the teaching of the children belonging to Wilſon's charity, and as lecture rooms, for the uſe of an inſtitution lately eſtabliſhed in the city, for promoting a more general knowledge of the ſcience of chemiſtry and natural philoſophy.

‖ In this ſchool there are four claſſes, and as many teachers. One of theſe teachers begins with the boys when they enter, and ſo continues to carry them through, riſing a claſs every year till the fourth year, which is reckoned the laſt of the courſe. Here is no eſtabliſhed rector, the preſidency going yearly by rotation to the perſon who teaches for the time the higheſt or fourth claſs; when his term is finiſhed, he begins with a new ſet of pupils, and the teacher of the third claſs ſucceeds him in the office, and ſo on. Every morning, at the calling together of the ſchool, prayers are ſaid in the hall, by the preſiding teacher, after which the boys adjourn into the ſeparate apartments allotted to the reſpective claſſes.

The magiſtrates of the city generally viſit this ſeminary ſeven or eight times every year; at which times, the claſſes are examined before them ſeparately, and every boy's ſituation in the claſs marked. At the end of the year, theſe boys who have kept, at an average, the higheſt places, are rewarded with a premium of a book, commonly ſome good edition of a claſſic author, elegantly bound, as a premium for their induſtry, and a ſtimulus to their fellows to exert themſelves.

The hours of teaching in the ſummer ſeſſion, (which com-

THE SURGEONS' HALL.

THIS building ſtands on the eaſt ſide of St. Enoch's ſquare, and conſiſts of two ſtories in height. The firſt is of ruſtic work, the other of poliſhed aſhler, caped above the cornice with balluſters. In the middle compartment of the front, and at each end are Doric pilaſters with their entablature. Between theſe is a Venetian window, which with two ſquare ones enlighten the Hall.

BELOW the center window, and in the baſement ſtorey, is the door which conducts into a lobby, hung round with a collection of old portraits, repreſenting Hippocrates, Galen, &c. At each ſide are doors leading into apartments; that to the right is now occupied by an extenſive

mences on the firſt Tueſday immediately after the celebration of the Sacrament in the city in the month of April, and cloſes after the general examination about the end of September,) is from ſeven o'clock in the morning to nine,—from ten o'clock in the forenoon to twelve,—and from one afternoon to three. In the winter, the hours are from nine in the morning to twelve, and from one o'clock to three afternoon. During the ſummer ſeſſion, however, there is a receſs or vacation, which begins the 10th of June, and ends on the Tueſday after the Fair of Claſgow, in the month of July.—The wages paid by each ſcholar is 6s. per quarter, beſides a trifle yearly to the janitor; 2s. during the winter ſeaſon for firing, and a gratuity to the teachers at Candlemas.

The ſalaries of the maſters, independent of their fees, amount yearly to L. 25 each, and every fourth year, to L. 5 more to the perſons under whoſe care the three junior claſſes are; and L. 10 to the teacher who that year preſides, in conſideration of his extra trouble.

library, bequeathed by the late Mr. Walter Stirling, merchant here, to certain truſtees for the public good.

At the extremity of the lobby is a hanging ſtair that conducts into the hall, which is lofty, large, and well finiſhed. Here the Faculty of Phyſicians and Surgeons meet, and tranſact the buſineſs of their ſociety.

In this Hall is likewiſe placed the library of the Faculty, containing a good collection of profeſſional books, beſides a very fine painting of Hygiea, the goddeſs of Health, leaning upon an altar piece, and holding in the right hand a cup, from which a ſerpent entwined around a bough, drinks. About the principal object are ſeveral other figures emblematic of health.

THE THEATRE†.

This building ſtands upon the eaſt ſide of Dunlop-ſtreet, from which it is encloſed by a wall about five or ſix feet high. In length it extends about 90 feet, and in breadth about one half of that ſpace. Before the pit door, which is in the center of the baſe of the weſt gable, is a piazza ſupported by Doric columns, that alſo covers the entry that leads to the galleries. For either the external or interior appearance of this houſe, however, little can be ſaid, as with regard to both, they are very far from being elegant either in deſign or execution.

THE CIRCUS*

is ſituated on the weſt of Jamaica-ſtreet. Like the the-

† This houſe will contain ſpectators to the amount of about L.120 ſterling.

* This houſe will hold about L.100.

Engraved for Chapman, Stewart & Meikle's Guide to Glasgow.

VIEW of the BARRACKS, GLASGOW.

atre, it has nothing attractive, being built of coarſe rubble ſtone, and more reſembling a barn than a Circus. In length it meaſures 126 feet, and in breadth 58, without the walls. The entries are next the ſtreet; the principal one which is in the center, conducts to the boxes and pit, the door of the gallery being a little to the ſouth. Betwixt the pit and the orcheſtra is a large circular ſpace laid with ſaw duſt, where the performers diſplay their ſkill in horſemanſhip, &c. Beyond, is the ſtage for the pantomimes, with a conſiderable variety of ſcenes, ſome of which are well painted.

THE BARRACKS

lie at the eaſt end of the Gallowgate, upon the north ſide of that ſtreet, from which they are incloſed by a very ſtrong and lofty wall. Theſe buildings were erected in the year 1795. They conſiſt of three compartments, two whereof are built at right angles to the third, in ſuch a manner as to incloſe an area or ſpace upon three ſides, that to the ſouth being open.

THE front or middle building is very handſome, and conſiſts of four ſtories in height, with the royal arms under an angular pediment on the middle of the cornice. This within, is divided into well finiſhed apartments for the officers commanding the troops in the Barracks, according to their rank; here is alſo the meſs-room, public parlours, &c.

THE wings are of coarſer workmanſhip, but of the ſame height with the principal or front building. Theſe are deſtined for the accommodation of the ſoldiery, who

VIEW of the BARRACKS, GLASGOW.

are here well lodged in large and airy apartments*. Immediately behind the wall, which bounds the limits of the Barracks from the ſtreet, is ſituated a guardhouſe.—The gates are ſhut every night at nine o'clock, by which time every ſoldier belonging to the garriſon muſt be within, excepting thoſe who are out upon duty. This regulation is productive of the beſt effects not only to the men themſelves, but to the public in general, from its obvious tendency to diſcourage that diſſipation and vice, the too frequent companions of late hours.

THE TOWN GUARDHOUSE.

This building, which was erected in the year 1789, is ſituated upon the weſt ſide of the Candlerigs-ſtreet, and conſiſts of a piazza ſupported by Ionic columns with their entablature, and the guard-room immediately behind.—There is alſo an attic ſtorey divided into two rooms, in one of which the officer on duty remains; in the other lies the ammunition and ſtores, &c.

THE NEW BRIDEWELL.

The magiſtrates in the year 1789, in order to try the effects of a plan of ſolitary confinement and labour with delinquents, fitted up in ſeparate cells ſome buildings be-

* The two wings are divided into 72 different apartments, each of which contains 14 men; here they ſleep and meſs, tho' their victuals are dreſſed in the kitchens upon the ground ſtorey; there being one for the uſe of every three rooms, or 42 men. At this rate, the number which the barracks will contain amounts to 1008.

longing to the city, and formerly uſed as granaries. From the great addition of inhabitants, within theſe few years, the old Bridewell was found inſufficient, on account of the narrowneſs of the ſcale; and a new one was projected upon a more enlarged plan, which has been accordingly erected.

THIS building ſtands on the north ſide of George's ſtreet, where it approaches to, and runs nearly parallel with the Drygate. It conſiſts of a front of ſix ſtories extending 106 feet in length by 30 in breadth, with two projecting wings.—A gallery or paſſage in each flat runs the whole length of the houſe, having at each end two large windows. From this gallery branch off the cells*; the entry to each being directly oppoſite to that of the other. Theſe paſſages are again connected by a large ſtair-caſe in the center of the houſe, which leads to the door in the front.

THE wings, which are only three ſtories in height, are occupied by the keepers, and as warehouſes for lodging the cotton, &c. at which the perſons confined are employed.

THE priſoners here are kept ſeparate from one another, and employed in ſuch labour as they can perform, under the management of the keeper, who is likewiſe under the inſpection of a committee of council that enquire into his management, &c. The members of the town council in rotation, are appointed to viſit and report upon the ſtate of the Bridewell.

THE keeper has a record of ſentences upon which each

* On each flat there are 21 cells, 8 feet by 7; conſequently in whole they amount to 126.

priſoner is confined: he alſo keeps an exact account of the wages of their labour, and after defraying the expence of their maintenance, the ſurplus is paid to them when the period of their confinement expires; and ſome have received from L. 5 to L. 7. Experience in this and other great towns, where this inſtitution is eſtabliſhed, has demonſtrated that of all the ſpecies of puniſhment for offenders of a certain deſcription, ſolitary confinement and labour is not only the moſt humane, but the beſt calculated to anſwer one great end of puniſhment, the amendment of the offender.

THE WEIGH HOUSE

is ſituated on the eaſt end of Ingram-ſtreet, immediately adjacent to the Ramſhorn or North Weſt church. It is of a ſquare form, with a pavilion roof, and adorned at each angle and both ſides of the doors with Ionic pilaſters.

MILLER's CHARITY SCHOOL.

A SMALL but handſome building, which lies on the ſouth of George's ſtreet, a little way eaſt of the Grammar School; the front of poliſhed aſhler, and the windows adorned with elegant cornices.

THE MARKETS IN KING'S STREET.

THESE ſtand upon both ſides of the ſtreet. That upon the eaſt, which is appropriated entirely for butcher meat, is in length 112 feet by 67 in breadth.—In the center of the front line, is the main gate, on each ſide of which are

two Ionic columns, ſupporting an angular pediment.—Upon the north end of the Market is the hall, where the incorporation of butchers convene to tranſact their public buſineſs. The Markets upon the other ſide of the ſtreet, are in three diviſions, viz. fiſh, mutton and cheeſe market. The front of theſe towards King's ſtreet, extends 173 feet by 46 in breadth. The mutton market, which is in the center, has a gate adorned as on the oppoſite ſide. The entries to the other two are arched at the top, and faced with ruſtics.

The whole are paved with freeſtone, and covered over for ſhelter by roofs ſtanding upon ſtone piers, under which the different commodities are expoſed to ſale. By means of wells in the areas, they are likewiſe kept always perfectly agreeable and clean.

THE NEW FLESH MARKET.

In order to accommodate the inhabitants of theſe new built ſtreets to the north of the Trongate, called the New Town, this building was erected. It is placed upon the weſt ſide of John-ſtreet, and near its ſouth extremity; and from the elegance of its appearance, and particular form, beſpeaks rather an amphitheatre than a public market. To the ſtreet, the front is handſomely embelliſhed with Ionic pilaſters and other architectural ornaments. Within, the area is circular, and divided into ſpaces by columns which ſupport an elegant gallery. This gallery is likewiſe divided into a number of compartments, which were intended to be ſet for the uſe of poulterers, though they have never yet been ſo uſed; from each of which a door ſtrikes into a common paſſage. Immedi-

ately above theſe, a handſome glazed rotunda covers and enlightens the whole. In the center of the floor is a well, which, by furniſhing a ready ſupply of water, contributes to keep the market always ſweet and agreeable.

THE GREEN MARKET

is placed upon the weſt ſide of the Candlerigs, to which there is a front of 130 feet. The entry here is decorated in the ſame manner with the markets in King-ſtreet, and laid out nearly on a ſimilar plan.

THE MEAL MARKET

ſtands in the High-ſtreet, upon the weſt ſide, nearly oppoſite to the univerſity.

THE OLD BRIDGE,

which extends acroſs the river Clyde, from the ſouth end of the Stockwell to the village of Gorbals, was erected in the year 1350, by William Rae, then biſhop of Glaſgow. It conſiſts of ſix arches ‖, parted by very ſtrong piers. Since its erection, it has been very frequently repaired; particularly in the year 1777, when it was widened ſeveral feet, having been before ſo narrow as to occaſion much inconvenience, through the paſſage being often blocked up by carriages.

‖ The middle arch of this bridge was built at the expence of a Lady Lochow, whom we have formerly mentioned, ſhe having aſked it as a favour from the biſhop, that he would allow her to do ſo.——*M'Ure.*

THE NEW BRIDGE

croſſes the river oppoſite the foot of Jamaica-ſtreet. This was erected in the year 1768, at the expence of little leſs than L.9000. It conſiſts of ſeven arches, riſing upon piers with angular points, and extends in length 500 feet, by 32 in breadth. Between every arch, and directly over the center of each pier is a ſmall circular arch, which contributes to break the force of the water, when the river riſes to a flood, as well as to add conſiderably to the light appearance of the bridge. Immediately above, a ſtrong and deep cornice, and parapet-wall in the Chineſe ſtile, with lamp-irons at proper diſtances, finiſh the edifice.

CHAP. IV.

Introductory Obſervations—The Political Conſtitution of the City—The Town Council—The Merchants' Houſe—The Trades' Houſe—The Fourteen Incorporations—Of the Courts of Law which ſit in the city—The Circuit Court—The Sheriff and Commiſſary Courts—The Town, Dean of Guild, and Juſtice of Peace Court, &c.

THE city of Glaſgow, as we have already noticed was firſt erected by William the Lyon into a burgh royal, in favour of Joceline, biſhop of Glaſgow, in the year 1172, which was afterwards confirmed and extended by ſubſequent kings. Upon the application of biſhop Turnbull, in 1450, king James the II.† erected the city and barony into a burgh of regality, in favour of that prelate and his ſucceſſors in office, and they, the more effectually to ſecure the obedience of their vaſſals, tenants, and other inhabitants of the barony, appointed powerful nobles as bailies of the regality. This office continued long in the family of Lennox; and in the year 1621, they acquired from the archbiſhop, an abſolute and irredeemable right thereto.—The duke of Lennox at length reſigned it to the crown, who, after the Revolution, until the year 1748, appointed bailies of the regality.

In the year 1611, James the VI. granted to the city a very ample charter, erecting it into a royal burgh; and in the year 1636, his immediate ſucceſſor, Charles

† In King James's charter, the biſhop held the city as a burgh of regality, by paying yearly, upon St. John's day, a red roſe, if the ſame ſhould be aſked.

the I. granted another, containing many important privileges, and confirming its power of electing a bailie on the river Clyde, whoſe diſtrict extends from the bridge to the Cloch, (near four miles below Greenock) within which he exerciſes a maritime, civil, and criminal juriſdiction. This charter was in the year 1661 ratified by parliament, as were the whole, paſſed in favour of the city, by another act, in the year 1690.

ALTHOUGH, from the period in which Glaſgow was firſt erected into a royal burgh, it held its commercial and political privileges by ſucceſſive grants from the crown; yet as theſe grants were in favour of the biſhop, he, afterwards the archbiſhop, and then the lord of regality (who, upon the abolition of epiſcopacy, came in place of the archbiſbop) had the privilege of electing the magiſtracy. In times, however, of violence and diſorder, this right was ſometimes interrupted, and occaſionally exerciſed by the king, by the convention of eſtates, by parliament, or by the citizens themſelves; but according to the legal conſtitution of the burgh, the archbiſhops, and the lord of regality, on his coming in their place, did, previous to the year 1641, elect the provoſt and bailies annually, from leets for the latter, ſent them by the town council; and as the new council were nominated by the provoſt and bailies, the archbiſhop or lord of regality had, in fact, the nomination of the whole. This ample power was, conſiderably abridged by an act of parliament in the year 1641, which gave to the city the liberty of electing their own magiſtrates, with this exception, that a liſt ſhould be made out yearly, and preſented to the duke of Lennox (then in the right of the archbiſhop, as lord of regality) of three perſons, from

which he ſhould, either by himſelf or his commiſſioners, nominate the provoſt, and in caſe of their abſence or failing to do ſo, the election of the provoſt was veſted in the magiſtrates and council.

THIS conſtitution ſubſiſted only till the reſtitution of epiſcopacy in the year 1662, when the archbiſhop was reſtored to the full privileges of nomination, and which he or his ſucceſſors enjoyed till the Revolution. At that period, William and Mary by their charter authoriſed a free election, and empowered the magiſtrates and council to elect the provoſt. This charter was afterwards confirmed by an act of parliament in 1690, wherein it is inſerted, that the 'Town Council ſhall have power and privilege of chuſing the magiſtrates, and other officers of the burgh, as fully and freely in all reſpects as the city of Edinburgh, or any other royal burgh within the kingdom *.

BY the original conſtitution and ſet of the city, as well as by that which is at preſent in uſe. The police of Glaſgow conſiſts of three different bodies, viz. 1ſt, The Magiſtrates with the Town Council.—2d, The Merchants' Houſe.—And 3d, The Trades' Houſe;—the two laſt being in fact the conſtituents of the firſt.—Of each of which in their order.

THE TOWN COUNCIL

conſiſts of the Lord Provoſt, three Bailies, a Dean of Guild, a Deacon Convener, a Treaſurer, a Maſter of Work, and twenty-five Councilmen, thirteen of whom are merchants, and the remaining twelve tradeſmen. Theſe

* The form and manner of this election by the Town Council, has ſince varied according to the different ſets or conſtitu-

amounting to twenty-nine, compoſe what is called the ordinary Council of the city; but in caſe the Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, Treaſurer, or Maſter of Work, who are, *ex officio*, Counſellors, be elected from perſons not in Council at the time, they become upon ſuch election, extraordinary Counſellors; ſo that the Council is in this a caſe augmented to thirty-three, which number it cannot by the ſet of the burgh exceed.

In the Council is veſted the care of the public intereſt, and in the Magiſtracy in particular, the executive government of the city.

The gentlemen who at preſent compoſe this very reſpectable body are,

James M'Dowal, Eſq; Lord Provoſt.
Robert Carrick, Eſq;
William Wardlaw, Eſq; } Bailies.
William Pinkerton, Eſq; }
Robert Finlay, Eſq; Dean of Guild.
Robert Robertſon, Eſq; Deacon Convener.
John M'Aſlan, Treaſurer.
John Brown, Maſter of Work.

MERCHANT COUNSELLORS.

J. Campbell,	John Buchanan,
William Bogle,	John Dunlop,
Robert Muirheid,	Geo. Buchanan, youngeſt.
Gilbert Hamilton,	John Laurie,
John Brown, jun.	Thomas Hopkirk,
Laurence Craigie,	Peter Bald.
George Lothian,	

tions adopted at different periods.—In 1711 the former ſet underwent ſome alterations, and in 1748 another ſet was adopted, and afterwards confirmed by the Convention of Royal Burghs, which is the preſent form of government.

TRADES' COUNSELLORS.

William Auchincloſs,	William Urie,
Robert Waddel,	Robert Tennent,
A. Newbigging,	James Smith,
Robert Auſtin,	Robert Robertſon,
John Paul,	William Craig,
William Horne,	William Hunter.

EVERY year, in October, a new election takes place in the following order, viz. Upon the firſt Tueſday after Michaelmas, the Magiſtrates and Council convene, in order to elect a Provoſt and three Bailies, two of the merchant and the other of the trades rank, for the enſuing year. The Provoſt being elected from the merchant rank, it is divided by the Magiſtrates for the time into four liſts (or leets as they are called) from each of which one is choſen; theſe four are again divided into two leets, from each whereof one is choſen; and theſe two being put in one leet, a vote of the Council determines by a plurality of voices which of the two ſhall be Provoſt or Chief Magiſtrate for the enſuing year.

THE Provoſt being thus elected, the nomination of the Bailies is next proceeded in, by dividing the Merchant Counſellors for the election of the two Merchant Bailies into the ſame number of leets, as was done in the election of the Provoſt; and from the laſt diviſion two are choſen as Bailies. The Trades' Counſellors are then divided into three leets, from which three are choſen, who being put in one leet, a plurality of votes determine who is to be Trades Bailie.

THE election of the Town Council follows, upon the firſt Friday after the chuſing of the Provoſt and

Bailies. The Magiſtrates for three preceding years are conſtituted by the ſet of the burgh the electors, and in default of any of them by abſence or death, the requiſite number of twelve is filled up according as the abſentees are of the merchant or trades rank. After the number of electors is completed, they proceed to chuſe thirteen merchant Counſellors, and twelve of the trades rank, in the following manner, viz. by retaining the Provoſt for laſt year (when not rechoſen), the two old Merchant Bailies, and the Dean of Guild, who in caſe he has by virtue of his office, been an extraordinary member of Council in the former year, is now to ſupply and fill up the room of a new Merchant Counſellor; but in caſe he has been of the ordinary Council, when ſo elected Dean of Guild, then the twelve electors chuſe a member of the merchant rank in his room, who, with another of the ſame rank, are elected new Counſellors for the enſuing year, in place of the two ſenior Merchant Counſellors, who, by the ſet of the burgh, are yearly diſqualified†. The remainder of the Counſellors of this rank for the enſuing year, to make up the number of thirteen, are compoſed of the eleven junior members of the laſt year's Council.

The election of the merchant rank being finiſhed, the nomination of the twelve Trades' Counſellors follow, in which the ſame rules are obſerved, viz. by retaining the preceding year's Trades Bailie, and the laſt elected Deacon Convener, according to whoſe ſituation, by being either an extraordinary or ordinary member of Council, one or two new Counſellors are elected in room of the two

† Such Counſellors as are diſqualified, cannot be again elected into Council for the ſpace of three years.

ſenior Counſellors who are diſqualified, and by retaining the remaining junior members‡.

The Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, Treaſurer, &c. are choſen upon the firſt Wedneſday after the election of the Council; at which time there are preſent the Provoſt, Bailies, and Counſellors both of the merchant and trades rank, together with the Deacons of the fourteen incorporated trades; and becauſe the number of the latter exceed that of the Magiſtrates and Merchant Counſellors, as many of this laſt rank are added, as makes the number of both equal. A leet of three merchants is then produced from the Merchants' Houſe, one of whom is choſen by the Magiſtrates, Town Council, and others foreſaid, as Dean of Guild. There is alſo produced a leet of three perſons from the Trades' Houſe, one whereof is in like manner elected Deacon Convener for the year enſuing. Upon theſe offices being filled, the election of Treaſurer takes place, by the Magiſtrates and Council, who put two or three perſons upon the leet, from whom one is choſen. The leet out of which the Treaſurer is elected, is made up of the merchant and trades ranks, *per vices*, or year about.

In electing the Bailie of Gorbals†, the Magiſtrates put two or three upon the leet, from which one is choſen, who is alſo alternately a merchant or tradeſman. The

‡ By the ſet of the town, the twelve electors have alſo power to fill up the places of ſuch members of Council as may have died the preceding year, or who have not accepted.

† The barony of Gorbals was purchaſed by the town in the year 1647, from Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerſtoun. Since then, a Bailie has been yearly appointed for the government of the village, by the Magiſtrates and Town Council of Glaſgow.

Water Bailie and Maſter of Work are alſo elected by the Council, from a leet, compoſed either of Counſellors or of others, as they think fit.—The leet from which the Water Bailie is choſen is compoſed of the merchant or trades rank year about. The Magiſtrates and Council alſo elect annually the Viſitors of the Gardeners and Maltmen, from leets produced by theſe reſpective incorporations, beſides a Procurator Fiſcal of Court, from a leet of two, made up by themſelves*.

In the event of the death of the Provoſt, any one of the Bailies, or Treaſurer, during the time of their being in office, the firſt, or eldeſt Magiſtrate calls a Council within forty-eight hours thereafter; at which diet, after explaining the cauſe of meeting, and the neceſſity of ſupplying the vacant office, another Council is appointed to be held, not under four, or above eight days diſtance from the former, for the purpoſe of a new election.—At this ſecond meeting the election proceeds, according to the method already deſcribed at the uſual annual elections. Upon the death of a Dean of Guild or Deacon Convener, while in office, a ſimilar plan is adopted by the perſons

* In the ſet of the burgh, it is provided that every perſon who ſhall be elected into any one of the offices of Provoſt, Bailies, Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, or Treaſurer, ſhall, on his refuſing to accept, at the firſt meeting of Council after the election of the Dean of Guild, be fined in the ſum of forty pounds ſterling; and alſo, that every Counſellor nominated and refuſing to accept, ſhall be fined, within three months after his election, in the ſum of twenty pounds ſterling. Which fines, when ſo incurred, are to be levied for the behoof of the poor of the Merchants' and Trades' Houſes repectively, according to the rank which the refuſing office-bearer ſhall be of.

who immediately preceded in theſe offices, by calling together their reſpective Houſes, and making out the leets in the common form.

MERCHANTS' HOUSE.

The firſt conſtitution of the Merchants' Houſe aroſe from a violent diſpute between the merchants' and trades' rank, which having ſubſiſted for ſome time, was at laſt ſettled in a ſubmiſſion by the parties to Sir George Elphinſtone, then Provoſt, and two of the Miniſters of the city, who, in 1605, pronounced an award, which is called the Letter of Guildry.

By this award, the powers and privileges of both ranks were fixed and aſcertained, and having been approven and ratified by the Magiſtrates and Council the ſame year, it was afterwards confirmed by act of parliament, 11th September, 1672.

Agreeable to this, the Dean of Guild and his Council or Aſſiſtants, thirty-ſix in number, (elected annually, in manner after-mentioned,) together with the Lord Provoſt, Merchant Bailies, and the Collector, repreſent the community of the Merchants' Houſe; the management of which is veſted in them, the major number being a quorum.

The Dean of Guild, who muſt be a merchant, becomes by office a member of the Town Council, and is elected annually, on the ſecond Wedneſday after the election of the Magiſtrates, by the Magiſtrates and Town Council, together with the Deacons of crafts, and as many of the merchant rank, as are neceſſary to equalize the merchants' and crafts' ranks, from a leet of three perſons, preſented by the Merchants' Houſe.—This leet is made up

as follows: The Dean of Guild and his Council, with the Lord Provoſt and Merchant Bailies, and the Collector, meet in the Merchants' Hall, at eleven o'clock of the day of election, when the Dean of Guild divides the thirty-ſix members of his council into ſix leets, from each of which, the meeting chuſe one, who are again divided, if the Dean of Guild has been two years in office, into three leets, from each of which, the meeting chuſe one, to make up the leet of three, to be preſented to the Magiſtrates, and other electors above mentioned; but if he has been only one year in office, then the ſix perſons choſen from the firſt leets are divided into two, from each of which the meeting chuſe one, who, with the Dean of Guild, make up the leet of three to be preſented to the Magiſtrates and other electors, that one of the three may be choſen to bear the office of Dean of Guild for the enſuing year. At the ſame time, ſo many of the members of the Houſe are choſen to preſent this leet to the Magiſtrates and Council, and to vote at the election of the Dean of Guild and Deacon Convener, as will balance the merchants' and crafts' ranks at ſaid election.

The Dean of Guild may convene the Council or Aſſiſtants, and alſo the whole recorded members of the Houſe, as often as he ſhall think proper, for ordering the buſineſs of the Hoſpital, or other neceſſary affairs; but there are certain fixed and ſtated meetings, which muſt be regularly called.

The firſt of theſe is on the afternoon of the day of election of the Dean of Guild, and is the only regular meeting of the whole recorded members, when the Dean of Guild's Council is choſen, by his nominating in the firſt place, twelve of the members, either home or foreign

traders, and leeting the remaining members into twenty-four leets, whereof twelve are to be foreign, and twelve home traders; and by plurality of voices, one is choſen from each leet, making up twenty-four perſons, who, with the twelve nominated by the Dean of Guild, together with the Lord Provoſt, Merchant Bailies, and Collector for the time, compoſe the Dean of Guild's Council, and with him repreſent the community of the Merchants' Houſe, for the enſuing year, to the next uſual time of election.

By the regulations made 23d April 1747, no perſon can be admitted a member of the Merchants' Houſe, without previouſly being a burgeſs.

If a Dean of Guild is choſen who does not accept the office, the Town Council paſs an act authoriſing the Provoſt to name a day for electing another in his place.

The ſecond meeting is on the Thurſday thereafter, when the Dean of Guild and his Council, with the Merchant Magiſtrates, and Collector, make choice of four of their number, of whom the Dean of Guild for the preceding year is neceſſarily one, and who with four perſons elected by the Trades' Houſe, together with the preſent Dean of Guild, conſtitute the Brethren of the Dean of Guild Court for the enſuing year, who meet every Thurſday or oftener, and judge in ſundry matters as ſettled by the Letter of Guildry.

At this meeting, there is elected an annual committee, which conſiſts of five perſons, of which the Dean of Guild, Lord Provoſt and Collector (when acting without a ſalary) were three, and the other two are choſen by

the Houſe; but when the Collector has a ſalary, he is not to be one of the Committee*.

At this meeting alſo, the Collector, Clerk, and Officer, are elected; and the Collector finds ſecurity for his intromiſſions, to ſuch an extent as the Houſe thinks fit.

Twelve of the members are alſo appointed to be directors of the Town's Hoſpital for the enſuing year.

The third meeting is on the ſecond Tueſday of December, at which meeting, the apprentices on Mr. Saunders' of Auldhouſe mortifications, are preſented.

The fourth meeting is on the ſecond Tueſday of March, when the docquet of the annual Committee on the books, and the ſtate of the funds of the Houſe are taken into conſideration; and at this meeting, the directors are choſen for Stirling's Library.

The fifth and ſixth meetings are on the ſecond Tueſdays of June and September, but no particular buſineſs is allotted to theſe.

All the members are obliged to attend theſe meetings, or to pay five ſhillings for each abſence, unleſs in caſe of ſickneſs, or being from home.

The ſtock and revenue of the Houſe may be reckoned of two kinds: the one, which may be called its fixed revenue, ariſing from the rents of their lands and houſes, the feus and ground annuals belonging to them, and the intereſt of their bonded money: and the other, which may be called its caſual revenue, ariſing from matriculation-

* This committee meet four times a year, viz. on the firſt Tueſday of December, March, June, and September, for the diſpatch of buſineſs; the reſult of their proceedings being examined by the ſeveral meetings of the Houſe.

money, burgeſs fines, gold book* ſubſcriptions, and from new donations and mortifications.

PART of the money mortified to the Houſe, and from which this fixed revenue ariſes, is left to the free diſpoſal of the members for the time, while in other caſes, they are tied down and reſtricted in the application of the funds, to certain rules and regulations preſcribed by the donors.

THE ſtock of this reſpectable body at preſent amounts to L. 17,607 ſterling. And the expenditure laſt year amongſt the poor of the hoſpital, amounted to the ſum of L. 800.

EVERY perſon who ſettles in this city as a merchant or trader, muſt immediately enter with the Dean of Guild, by paying according to his ſituation, as a ſtranger or otherwiſe, one of the following ſums, for which he is admitted a burgeſs and guild-brother.

If he is a ſtranger - - - -	8	7	10½
If he is the eldeſt ſon of a burgeſs, his father alive,	1	9	1½
If he is the eldeſt ſon of a burgeſs, his father dead,	1	0	9½
If he is the younger ſon of a burgeſs,	1	11	11
If he marries the daughter of a burgeſs,	1	14	7½
If he ſerves an apprenticeſhip, -	1	15	10

AFTER his having paid one of theſe ſums, and a cuſtomary fee to the Gold Book, not leſs than one guinea, he is furniſhed with a burgeſs ticket, which he produces to

* In this book the new admitted members are enrolled, upon paying the cuſtomary fees above-mentioned.

the Clerk of the Merchants' Houſe, who, upon his paying L. 10, enrols him a matriculated member.

THE TRADES' HOUSE,

which forms the third member of the politicál body of the city, is compoſed of repreſentatives from each of the fourteen incorporated trades, together with a preſident, who is called the Deaçon Convener, a Collector and Clerk, &c.

THE different incorporations, according to their ſets or ſeals of cauſe, ſend each to the Houſe the deputies* following, viz.

The Hammermen ſend	6	The Maſons, -	3
Taylors, -	6	Fleſhers, -	3
Cordiners, -	6	Gardeners, -	3
Maltmen, -	6	Barbers, -	3
Weavers, -	4	Dyers and Bonnetmakers, -	2
Bakers, -	3	Who, together with the Deacon Convener, &	
Skinners, -	3		
Wrights, -	3		
Coopers, -	3	Collector, -	2
Make up the ordinary members of the Houſe, amounting to			56

THE extraordinary members of the Houſe are the Trades Bailie while in office, the Deacon Convener and Collector, if choſen out of the laſt nine trades during the time they are in office, and for two years after they go off. In this caſe the total members are fifty-nine, but if

* One of theſe deputies is always the deacon of the particular incorporation and he has the power of nominating the others.

the Convener and Collector are chosen out of the first five trades, it makes no alteration in the members of the House, they being in that case fifty-six in all.

Upon the first Wednesday after the election of the Town Council, the Deacon Convener is chosen in the following manner:

The House is divided into six leets, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, from each of which one is chosen. The gentlemen chosen from leets No. 1 and 4, are classed together, and so on, 2 and 5, and 3 and 6; from each of which one is again chosen. The names of the three gentlemen so chosen by the House, are transmitted by the deacons of the Hammermen and Taylors to the Magistrates and Council, who along with the Dean of Guild, fourteen members of the Merchants' House, and the deacons of the fourteen incorporated trades vote upon these three gentlemen, and the one having the majority of votes, as has been elsewhere noticed, is returned to the House as Convener for the year.

After being in office for one year, the House is divided into four leets, and two out of these, along with the Convener, are sent to the Magistrates and Council, and voted upon in the same manner as before stated; although this may be called mere form, as the Convener is always re-elected, and continues in office for two years, as doth a Collector who is chosen solely by the House.

The revenue of this House, which is considerable, arises partly from heritable property, from freedom fines paid by those of the trades rank, and partly from sums mortified to the House, and the following annual payments by each incorporation in this proportion, viz.

	To the Houſe. L.	s.	d.	*For Chaplain.* L.	s.	d.	*Town's Hoſpital.* L.	s.	d.
The Hammermen pay,	3	6	8	1	10	0	12	0	0
Taylors,	4	3	4	1	10	0	14	0	0
Cordiners,	3	6	8	1	10	0	14	0	0
Maltmen,	4	3	4	1	10	0	15	0	0
Weavers,	2	10	0	1	5	0	12	0	0
Bakers,	2	10	0	1	5	0	9	0	0
Skinners,	2	10	0	0	15	0	3	0	0
Wrights,	2	10	0	1	5	0	10	0	0
Coopers,	2	0	0	0	12	0	2	0	0
Fleſhers,	2	0	0	0	15	0	4	0	0
Maſons,	2	0	0	0	10	6	2	15	$6\frac{2}{3}$
Gardeners,	2	0	0	0	10	6	1	10	0
Barbers,	2	0	0	0	12	0	3	0	0
Dyers, &c.	2	0	0	0	10	6	1	1	0
	37	0	0	14	0	6	103	6	$6\frac{2}{3}$

From the funds ſo ariſing, beſides defraying the incidental expences, the Houſe pays annually to † twenty-ſeven poor brethren, from the fourteen trades on the roll, who are termed the Hoſpital poor, the ſum of L. 137 4 : $5\frac{1}{3}$ in the following proportions:

To the Hammermen's poor men,	L. 11	16	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Wrights', do.	10	12	6
Taylors', do.	11	16	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Coopers', do.	8	10	1
Cordiners', do.	11	16	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Fleſhers', do.	8	10	1
Maltmen's, do.	11	16	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Maſons', do.	8	10	1
Weavers', do.	10	12	6	Gardeners', do.	8	10	1
Bakers' do.	10	12	6	Barbers', do.	8	10	1
Skinners', do.	10	12	6	Dyers', &c. do.	5	0	0
				In all,	L. 137	4	$5\frac{1}{3}$

† The incorporation of Dyers preſent only one poor man.

Upon a vacancy happening in the Hoſpital through the death of any of the paupers, the Deacon, Collector, and Maſter Court of that incorporation to which the deceaſed belonged, meet and chuſe a leet of two others, whom they preſent to the Houſe, and out of theſe two, one is choſen, who is immediately entered as the perſon in the Hoſpital belonging to that particular incorporation.

We have been favoured with the following ſtatement of the revenue and expenditure of the Trades' Houſe, at this time, through the politeneſs of Mr. B. Mathie, their clerk.

Trades' Houſe, *Dr.*	L.	s.	d.	*Contra,* *Cr.*	L.	s.	d.
To intereſt of money in bonds	276	12	0	By 27 decayed brethren	137	4	5
Feu duty of Cowlairs	34	8	10	Mr. Govan's five tradeſmen	22	7	11
Rent of a houſe at the Townhead	23	5	0	Mr. Thomſon's ſix do.	33	6	8
Rent of the Gorbal lands	110	0	0	Meſſrs. Pettigrews' two do.	20	0	0
Ground annual of houſes	6	0	0	Mr. Howieſon's burſar in the college	5	0	0
The 14 Trades pay jointly	154	7	0	Mr. M'Gilchriſt's do.	5	0	0
To the rent ariſing from the new Hall	51	13	0	The town's hoſpital yearly	170	0	0
Entry of burgeſſes laſt year *	34	14	0	The widows and children of houſe penſioners	31	0	0
				The chaplain	20	0	0
				The clerk	20	0	0
				The officer for ſalary, houſe rent, &c.	14	0	0
					477	19	0
				By balance to increaſe of ſtock	213	0	10
	690	19	10		690	19	10

* This ariſes from a ſmall ſum paid to the Houſe, by the

CONVERTING this yearly revenue, at five per cent. the Trades' Houſe hold at preſent in ſtock, the ſum of thirteen thouſand eight hundred and one pounds ſterling, and which, as long as a ballance remains againſt the expenditure, muſt ſtill accumulate.

OF THE FOURTEEN INCORPORATIONS.

THE greateſt part of the incorporations of this city, derived their exiſtence as corporate bodies, either from the archbiſhops of Glaſgow, or the Magiſtrates in their right, betwixt the commencement and end of the 16th century. Some are indeed of a more ancient date, while there are others of a more recent erection.

THE funds of each, which are ſet aſide for the poor, and other incidental expences, ariſe from the freedom fines, &c. paid at the admiſſion of each member into the incorporation, who is beſides, in every caſe, obliged firſt to enrol himſelf a burgeſs of the city.

THE following is a liſt of each particular incorporation, according to the order in which they ſtand in the Convener's books, with the ſums at preſent paid by every individual before admiſſion into the reſpective incorporations.

OF THE INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN*.

THIS body includes a number of artizans engaged in

Town Clerks, at the entry of every tradeſman as a burgeſs, &c. which is included in the general ſum paid for the ticket.

*This Incorporation is of a very old ſtanding.—We have ſeen a charter or ſeal of cauſe from the Magiſtrates of the city, in favour of the Hammermen, dated the 11th October, 1536,

particular branches, ſuch as blackſmiths, copper and tin ſmiths, ſaddlers, ſilverſmiths and jewellers. They are governed by a Deacon, Collector, and twelve Maſters, choſen annually, who, in this as well as in the other incorporations aftermentioned, have the diſpoſal of the public money veſted in them.

The freedom fine paid for admiſſion of a ſtranger into this corporation, is -	L. 12	12	0
If he is a freeman's ſon, - -	1	10	0
If a ſon-in-law, - - -	3	0	0
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip to a freeman, - - - - -	3	10	0
They diſtribute to their poor per annum, about	200	0	0

THE TAYLORS

are under the government of a Deacon, Collector, and twelve Maſters.

A ſtranger pays of freedom fine, -	L. 12	0	0
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip, -	3	10	0
If he is a freeman's ſon, - -	1	0	0
If a ſon-in-law, - - -	1	0	0
They pay yearly amongſt their poor about	270	0	0

CORDINERS, OR SHOEMAKERS.

THIS incorporation is governed by a Deacon, Collector, and twelve Maſters.

A ſtranger pays at admiſſion, -	L. 12	0	0
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip, -	3	12	0

during the time of Archbiſhop Dunbar; and that even proceeds upon a narration, that the craft had been in a corporate capacity before, but that their privileges were not prior to this charter ſufficiently aſcertained.

If a freeman's ſon or ſon-in-law, - -	2	0	6
To the poor annually upon an average, -	200	0	0

THE MALTMEN

are governed by a Viſitor, Collector, and eight Maſters.

A ſtranger pays of freedom fine, -	L.15	15	0
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip, -	1	15	4
If a freeman's ſon or ſon-in-law, - -	2	2	0
They pay to their poor per annum, about	250	0	0

THE WEAVERS*

are governed by a Deacon, Collector, and fourteen Maſters.

A ſtranger upon admiſſion pays - -	L.5	7	0
An apprentice ſerving five years' apprenticeſhip, and two years as a journeyman with a freeman, is entitled to the freedom, upon payment of - -	2	7	0
If a freeman's ſon or ſon-in-law, -	1	7	0

They diſtribute to their poor annually from L.250 to 280 ſterling.

* We have been able to aſcertain exactly the date of the ſet or ſeal of cauſe of this incorporation.—Their firſt charter was granted them on the 4th June, 1528, by the Provoſt, Magiſtrates and Council of the city.—This was afterwards in the year 1581, ratified by the Archbiſhop of Glaſgow. Another charter or ſeal of cauſe was granted them by the town in 1605; this was likewiſe ratified by Parliament in 1681.—At preſent there are about 700 freemen belonging to this incorporation.

THE BAKERS*

are under the government of a Deacon, Collector and eight Maſters.

No ſtranger can now be admitted.

Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip, -	6	0	0
A freeman's ſon pays at admiſſion, -	3	0	0
A ſon-in-law who enters by that right, -	20	0	0
They pay annually to their poor about	166	0	0

THE SKINNERS†

are governed by a Deacon, Collector and nine Maſters.

Freedom fine for a ſtranger, - -	L. 10	10	0
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip, -	3	3	0
If he is a freeman's ſon or ſon-in-law, -	1	15	0
They give to their poor yearly, about	30	0	0

THE WRIGHTS

are governed by a Deacon, a Collector and thirteen Maſters.

Freedom fine for a ſtranger, - -	L. 17	11	10
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip, -	3	6	0
If a freeman's ſon or ſon-in-law, -	2	2	3
They give annually to their poor about -	200	0	0

*This incorporation is upwards of 300 years ſtanding. In the year 1568, the Regent Murray, as we have already noticed, beſtowed upon it the lands at Partick, in conſideration of their ſervices while he reſided with his army in the town, previous to the battle of Langſide.—Upon theſe grounds, excellent flour mills are erected, capable of grinding per annum 50,000 bolls. Laſt year 47,000 was there manufactured.

†This incorporation obtained their ſeal of cauſe in the year 1516, during the time of Archbiſhop Beaton.

THE COOPERS

are governed by a Deacon, Collector and twelve Maſters.

Freedom fine for a ſtranger, - -	L. 70	0	0
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip, -	7	7	0
If he is a freeman's ſon, - - -	5	5	0
If he is a freeman's ſon-in-law, -	7	7	0
They give to their poor per annum, about	45	0	0

THE MASONS

are governed by a Deacon, a Collector and nine Maſters.

Freedom fine for a ſtranger, -	L. 21	0	0
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip, -	2	2	0
If he is a freeman's ſon, - - -	3	3	0
If he is a freeman's ſon-in-law, - -	5	0	0
They give annually to their poor, about	50	0	0

THE FLESHERS†

are governed by a Deacon, a Collector and nine Maſters.

A ſtranger pays, - - -	L. 8	9	5
If the perſon wiſhing admittance is a freeman's ſon, - - -	3	9	5
A ſon-in-law pays, - -	4	11	7½
They pay yearly to their poor about -	70	0	0

THE GARDENERS

are governed by a Deacon, a Collector and ten Maſters.

A ſtranger upon entry pays, - -	L. 10	0	0
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip, -	2	0	0
If a freeman's ſon, - - - -	1	10	0

† This incorporation got their charter or ſeal of cauſe in the year 1580, in the time of Archbiſhop Boyd.

If a freeman's ſon-in-law, - - 2 0 0
They give at an average yearly to their poor, 30 0 0

THE BARBERS

are governed by a Deacon, a Collector and nine Maſters.

A ſtranger pays at entry, - L. 12 0 0
Upon ſerving an apprenticeſhip, - 3 0 0
If he is a freeman's ſon or ſon-in-law, - 2 0 0
They give yearly to their poor about - 100 0 0

THE DYERS AND BONNETMAKERS

are governed by a Deacon, Collector and four Maſters.

The freedom fine payable by a ſtranger, L. 4 4 0
If the perſon wiſhing admittance has ſerved an apprenticeſhip, - - 1 14 0
If a freeman's ſon, - - 1 14 0
They give to their poor yearly, about - 20 0 0

BESIDES theſe particular ſums which each tradeſman pays at entering with his trade, he muſt prior to ſuch payment, enter with the town as a burgeſs and guild-brother, by paying, if a ſtranger, the ſum of L. 5 : 7 : 10½. If he is in any other ſituation, as being a freeman's ſon, &c. he pays the ſame ſums, before obtaining his burgeſs ticket, as are paid by thoſe of the merchant rank, which have been before ſpecified.

THESE fourteen incorporations, with the Merchants' Houſe, are the only chartered ſocieties that have a ſhare in the government of the city, and from whom the Counſellors, and conſequently the Magiſtrates are elected. The other citizens, however, individually, are not debarred from having a voice in, or ſhare of, the government,

becauſe each of them may, by becoming a member of the one rank or the other, acquire every privilege which either enjoy; ſo that the ſet of the city of Glaſgow is upon as liberal a plan as any in the kingdom, and as well calculated to promote the intereſts and equalize the rights of government amongſt the citizens.

OF THE COURTS OF JUSTICE.

THE higheſt of theſe, which ſit in the city, is the Circuit Court, anciently called the Juſtice Ayre, which meets twice in the year, in the months of April and September. The judges are the Lords of Juſticiary, two of theſe moſt commonly ſit during the aſſize, though one is empowered, in caſe of the abſence of his colleague, to do the buſineſs. Before this Court are tried all criminal caſes, which are competent to the Court of Juſticiary at Edinburgh, excepting the crime of high treaſon.

BEFORE this Court, the counſel for the priſoner is entitled to ſum up the evidence on his behalf, and to be the laſt ſpeaker before the jury withdraw. The Court, which generally continues ſitting for two or three days at a time, is attended by the Sheriffs of the counties, within its particular diſtrict, by the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates of the city, and by the macers and other proper officers, attendant upon the High Court of Juſticiary at Edinburgh.

THE SHERIFF COURT.

THE county or ſhire of Lanark is divided into three juriſdictions, called the upper, middle and lower wards*, in

* The pariſhes in the lower or nether ward, over which the

each of theſe a ſubſtitute to the Sheriff-depute of the whole ſhire, holds his Court.

THE Court, which ſits in Glaſgow, the capital of the laſt diviſion, has two ſeſſions in the year; the firſt beginning on the 12th of May, and riſing on the 12th of July; the ſecond ſitting down on the 12th of November, and riſing on the ſame day of the month of March, during which two terms it meets once a week, upon Wedneſday. In the time of the vacation, which includes the ſpace betwixt the ſeſſions, a Court is alſo held every third week, for the determining cauſes betwixt the inhabitants of the city.

ALL civil actions, are here competent to be tried, excepting a few peculiar to the Court of Seſſion. The Sheriff alſo exerciſes a criminal juriſdiction in matters of theft, and other crimes of a leſſer moment: His ſentences are, however, ſubject to the review of the Courts of Seſſion and Juſticiary.

THE COMMISSARY COURTS OF GLASGOW, HAMILTON, AND CAMPSIE

are held in this city. Their juriſdiction is very extenſive, not only in the county of Lanark, but alſo over great part of the ſhires of Renfrew, Stirling, Dumbarton and Ayr*.

Sheriff's juriſdiction extends, are the following, viz. the city of Glaſgow, the pariſhes of Cumbuſlang, Carmunnock, Rutherglen, Govan, Cadder, the Barony of Glaſgow, and the Gorbals.

* We have been favoured with the following liſts of the pariſhes over which the Commiſſaries of Glaſgow, and of Hamilton and Campſie, exerciſe their juriſdiction, viz.

THIS Court, which was anciently called the Biſhop's Court, from an Official or Commiſſary being appointed by him as judge, was formerly confined ſolely to the de-

COMMISSARIOT OF GLASGOW.

LANARKSHIRE.——Glaſgow and Barony pariſh—*Edicts ſerved at the market croſs of Glaſgow.*——Rutherglen; Cambuſnethan; Carmunnock; Bothwel; Glaſsford; Bartonſhotts; Strathaven; Cambuſlang; Blantyre—*Edicts ſerved at Rutherglen, head burgh of the nether ward of Clydeſdale.*

DUMBARTONSHIRE.——Roſeneath; Bonhill; Dumbarton; Luſs; Lenzies, Eaſter and Weſter; Kilpatrick, Eaſter and Weſter; Kirkintilloch; Kilmaronock; Cumbernauld; and Row, excepting the lands afterwards to be mentioned as under the Commiſſariot of Hamilton and Campſie. The following lands in Cardroſs pariſh belong to the Commiſſariot of Glaſgow—Dalquhurn, Whitehill of Keppoch, Ballimenoch, Kilmahue ten pound land, Ardardan, Keppoch, Lyleſton, Hill of Ardmore, Buntine of Gielſton, Drumhead, Farm's hail Lands, Colgrain—*Edicts ſerved at Dumbarton.*

RENFREWSHIRE.—Innerkip; Killellan; Kilbarchan; Greenock; Houſtoun; Eaglesham; Lochwinnoch; Inchinnan; Mearns; Kilmacolm; Paiſley; Nielſton; Port-Glaſgow; Erſkine; Eaſtwood; and the following lands over the bridge of Cathcart, the reſt of the pariſh belongs to Hamilton and Campſie: Williamwood, Bogtoun place thereof, two merk land of Merrylee, twenty ſhilling land of Merrylee—*Edicts ſerved at Renfrew.*

STIRLINGSHIRE.—Town of Kilſyth and eaſt barony thereof, the weſt barony belongs to Hamilton and Campſie; Drymen; Fintry; Balfron; Strathblane; Buchanan; Killearn; and Baldernock, excepting the lands after mentioned, under Hamilton and Campſie—*Edicts ſerved at Stirling.*

AYRSHIRE.——*Bailliary of Cunningham*—Loudon; Dalry; Ardroſſan; Kilmarnock; Stewarton; Kilbride, Weſter; Finwick; Beith; Largs; Kilmaurs; Irvine; Kilbirnie; Dreg-

ciſion of eccleſiaſtic matters, or what the Clergy preſumed to be ſo. Now, however, beſides theſe, civil actions are likewiſe here tried to the amount of forty pound Scots, or L. 3 : 6 : 8 ſterling; nay, they may even be

horn; Kilwinning; Dunlop; Preſton; Stevenſon—*Bailliary of Carrick*—Mayboſe; Girvan; Kirkoſwald; Colmonell; Kirkmichael; Ballantrae; Straiton; Barr; Daillie.—*Bailliary of Kyle*—Galſton; Tarbolton; Auchinleck; Dalquain; Riccarton; Muirkirk; Cumnock, Old and New; St. Quivox; Craigie; Monkton; Preſtick; Dundonald; Ochiltree; Barnwall; Coylton; Mauchline; Dalmellington; Croſbie; Dalrymple; Symington—*Edicts all ſerved at Ayr.*

COMMISSARIOT OF HAMILTON AND CAMPSIE.

The Commiſſary of Hamilton and Campſie has juriſdiction over the following lands and pariſhes:

DUMBARTONSHIRE.—Cardroſs, except the lands above mentioned, under the Commiſſariot of Glaſgow; the following lands in the pariſh of Row belong to the Commiſſariot of Hamilton and Campſie, the remainder belong to Glaſgow: two Banachrains, two Drumphads, three Kilbrides, two Blair Carns, Durling, Balevouling, Ballinoch, Auchinvennelmore, Auchinguichty, Faſlain, Strone of Glenfron, two Ballernicks—*Edicts ſerved at Dumbarton.*

STIRLINGSHIRE.—Campſie; and the following lands in Baldernock pariſh belong to the Commiſſariot of Hamilton and Campſie, the remainder belong to Glaſgow: Balmore, Killhead, Bankierlings, Orchard, Barreſton, Holl of Bankier, Eaſter and Weſter Blairſkaiths, Balgrochan; weſt barony of Kilſyth—*Edicts ſerved at Stirling.*

LANARKSHIRE.—Cadder; Gorbals; Govan; Cathcart, except the lands above mentioned, under the Commiſſariot of Glaſgow—*Edicts ſerved at Glaſgow.*—New Monkland; Old Monkland; Hamilton; Dalziel; Dalſerf; Eaſter Kilbride—*Edicts ſerved at Hamilton.*

RENFREWSHIRE.—Renfrew—*Edicts ſerved at Renfrew.*

prorogated to a greater extent. Theſe Courts meet during the time of ſeſſion, which is here the ſame with the Sheriff Courts, before mentioned, upon Thurſday weekly, and during the time of vacation, in matters purely conſiſtorial, ſuch as ſerving edicts, &c. alſo once a-week.

THE BAILIE, OR TOWN COURT.

THIS has for its bounds the royalty of the city, within which its judges, the Magiſtrates, exerciſe both a civil and criminal juriſdiction. In civil caſes, all actions for performance of obligations, or for payment of debts above thirty ſhillings, are competent; and in thoſe of a criminal nature, the Magiſtrates are authorized to decide, and to order puniſhment according to the nature of the offence, by impriſonment, ſtripes, pillory, or baniſhment from the liberties of the burgh; they can, however, judge in no capital cauſes, or in ſuch as may infer demembration.

THIS Court alſo ſits weekly, upon Friday, and hath no vacation.

THE DEAN OF GUILD COURT.

THIS is of great utility, eſpecially in ſuch a city as Glaſgow, where property is very valuable, and, conſequently, where diſputes concerning it are not unfrequent. The Dean of Guild, aſſiſted by a Council of eight, half being of the merchant rank, and the remainder tradesmen, are the proper judges of this Court. Their buſineſs is to determine diſputes betwixt conterminous proprietors; to adjuſt and regulate the weights and meaſures; to take care that buildings within the city be carried on according to law; that encroachments be not made upon the public ſtreets; to conſider the ſtate of buildings, whether

they be in ſuch a condition as to threaten damage to thoſe dwelling in them, or to the neighbourhood; and to grant warrant for repairing, pulling down, or rebuilding them, according to the circumſtances of the caſe. They alſo admit burgeſſes, and fine all unqualified perſons, who uſurp the privileges of freemen, &c.

THIS Court is held every week during the year upon Thurſday.

THE JUSTICE OF PEACE COURT.

THE proper judges here, are the gentlemen who hold the office of Juſtice of Peace for the nether ward of Lanarkſhire, within which their juriſdiction is confined.

AGREEABLE to a late act of Parliament, this Court meets upon the firſt Monday of every month, for the diſcuſſion of buſineſs, two Juſtices forming a quorum.—All actions for debt to the amount of forty pound Scots, or L. 3 : 6 : 8 ſterling, are here competent; alſo, all ſuch as have for their concluſion the fines or penalties to any amount, that may have been incurred by illegal traffic; breaking of the game laws; cutting of wood without permiſſion; killing ſalmon in forbidden time; ſelling or manufacturing ſuch goods as are prohibited to be vended without a licence; in determining diſputes betwixt maſters and ſervants; or ſuch cauſes as are brought for aliment in particular caſes, &c.

THE COURT OF CONSCIENCE,

in which the Magiſtrates of the city are judges, meets every Monday, for the determination of ſmall cauſes brought for payment of ſums not above 40s. Procurators, neither here nor in the Juſtice Court, are admitted

to plead, the parties themſelves ſtating their own caſe.

Beſides theſe ſtated Courts, a Magiſtrate attends daily at the Council Chamber, for the purpoſe of diſcuſſing ſuch cauſes as require diſpatch, without awaiting the ordinary forms of Court.

THE CHURCH.

We have already mentioned that Glaſgow became at a very early period the ſeat of a religious eſtabliſhment. From the time of Kentigern to the Reformation, an almoſt uninterrupted ſucceſſion of biſhops, and latterly of archbiſhops, continued to preſide in this ſee. When that event took place, one miniſter who was ſuperintendent of the weſt of Scotland, officiated in Glaſgow, and had the paſtoral charge of the inhabitants. The ſeſſion of Glaſgow was regularly conſtituted of one miniſter, thirty-five elders, and twenty-ſix deacons, on the 7th November, 1583.

At this period, and for a long time ſubſequent, the ſeſſion was aſſiſted in judging of matters of ſcandal, by an inqueſt ſummoned from the neighbourhood. In the year 1636, public worſhip was performed in three different churches, the High Church, the Tron Church, and the Blackfriars or College Church; and the ſame number continued till after the Revolution. In 1691, a fourth was added, called the Wynd Church.

The city of Glaſgow though originally only one pariſh, was afterwards divided into ſeven, and lately into eight pariſhes, excluſive of the Barony *, which are at preſent held

*As the Barony pariſh includes a tract of country lying a-

by the following clergymen: Theſe are the Inner High Church, Dr. William Taylor; the Outer High Church, Mr. Robert Balfour; the Tron Church, Mr. Stevenſon MacGill; the College Church, Mr. John Lockhart; the Wynd Church, Dr. William Porteous; the North Weſt Church, Mr. Alexander Ranken; St. Andrew's Church, Dr. William Lockhart; and St. Enoch's Church, Mr. William Taylor.

These eccleſiaſtical charges are all, except the Inner High Church and Barony, under the patronage of the Town Council. The ſtipend of each of the miniſters was at firſt L.90; in 1723 it was augmented to 2000 merks; in 1762 to 2500 merks; in 1788 to L.165; and in 1795 to the ſum of L.200, at which it at preſent ſtands. The Inner and Barony Churches are under the patronage of the Crown, and the miniſter of the former enjoys a glebe, as well as L.20 per annum as king's chaplain, which the perſons filling that charge, in ſucceſſion enjoy. The miniſter of the Barony pariſh is alſo in poſſeſſion of a glebe.

Each of theſe churches have a ſeſſion compoſed of its particular miniſter, and a certain number of elders, who judge in matters of ſcandal, and if they ſee cauſe, inflict cenſures upon tranſgreſſors—enquire into the ſituation of the poor within their reſpective diſtricts, to whom they adminiſter ſuch relief from the funds, as circumſtances may require. The members of theſe particular ſeſſions alſo meet upon the firſt Thurſday of each month, in a general

round the town, it is not here reckoned as one of the pariſhes into which the city is divided. Mr. John Burns is the preſent miniſter.

ſeſſion, where the buſineſs of the whole is gone through, particularly ſuch as relates to the adminiſtration of the funds, which ariſe from the collections at the church doors, and from other charitable donations, &c.

THE miniſters of the city, and of the twelve ſurrounding pariſhes* alſo convene in preſbytery at Glaſgow, every month, to receive reports, and decide cauſes from the different ſeſſions, in which they are the competent judges; to elect deputies to the general aſſembly, and to moderate calls to vacant charges within their bounds.

THE ſynod of Glaſgow and Ayr, is the next higher eccleſiaſtical court that meets here.—It is compoſed of ſeven preſbyteries†, and ſits here twice for once at Ayr, or Irvine.—To it lie appeals from the preſbytery, in the ſame manner as they may be made from its deciſion to the general aſſembly.

BESIDES the Churches above mentioned, there are alſo three Chapels of Eaſe, under the inſpection of the preſbytery of Glaſgow, one in the city, the other two belong to the Barony pariſh; and the College Chapel, in which divine ſervice is ordinarily performed by preachers or licentiates in divinity. There is alſo a Galic Meeting Houſe, in which the ſervice is performed partly in Galic, partly in Engliſh.

BESIDES theſe houſes and eſtabliſhments for the exerciſe of the public ordinances of religion, agreeably to the

* Theſe pariſhes are the Barony of Glaſgow, Gorbals, Rutherglen, Cumbernauld, Carmunnock, Cadder, Campſie, Govan, Kirkintilloch, Kilſyth, Cathcart, and Eagleſham.

† Theſe are the preſbyteries of Glaſgow, Ayr, Irvine, Paiſley, Hamilton, Lanark and Dumbarton.—The Synod convenes twice a year, in ſpring and autumn.

inſtitution of the Church of Scotland, there are various other places of worſhip occupied by Diſſenters. There are two Burgher, and two Antiburgher Meeting Houſes; an Engliſh Chapel, with two officiating clergymen; a place of worſhip belonging to a congregation of Independents; one for Anabaptiſts; one for Glaſſites; a large Methodiſt Meeting Houſe; two others belonging to the Relief communion, alſo a large Church in Anderſton; one in the Calton, belonging to the Covenanted Preſbyterians; and a Popiſh meeting, which is conducted with ſuch diſcretion, that it does not give the ſlighteſt cauſe of offence.

REVENUE, &c. OF GLASGOW.

THE revenue of the city, we are authoriſed to ſtate, amounts nearly, at this period, to the ſum of L.8000 ſterling, per annum. This ariſes from the rents of lands and houſes belonging to the community; from the rents of the church ſeats; from an impoſt of two pennies Scots upon every pint of ale brewed or ſold within the city, the village of Gorbals or town of Port-Glaſgow; from certain dues payable on all meal or grain brought into the city, called the ladles; from the dues of cranage, &c. at the Broomielaw quay and Weighhouſe; and from the other cuſtoms peculiar to, or cuſtomary in royal burghs.

THIS is expended at the ſight of the Town Council, upon lighting and paving the ſtreets, building and repairing of the churches, deepening the river, paying the miniſters' ſtipends, &c. And when we take into notice the improvements that have been made of late, in the ap-

pearance of the city, by the many public buildings, and other works, whoſe expences have been defrayed by this fund, we cannot heſitate a moment in pronouncing, that it is managed with a frugal economy, that doth the greateſt honour to the gentlemen at whoſe direction it is expended.

THIS city, in conjunction with Rutherglen, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, ſends one member to the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, which honourable ſituation is at preſent filled by William M'Dowal, Eſq; of Garthland.

THE armorial bearing of the city is on a field parti. p. feſs, argent and gules, an oak tree, ſurmounted with a bird in chief, a ſalmon with a gold ſtoned ring in its mouth * in baſe, and on a branch in the ſiniſter ſide, a bell langued *or*, all proper.—The motto, LET GLASGOW FLOURISH. Before the Reformation St. Mungo's or Kentigern's head mitred, appeared in the dexter ſide of the ſhield, which had two ſalmon for ſupporters.

* Archbiſhop Spottiſwood, in his hiſtory of the Church of Scotland, narrates the following ſtory, to which our readers may give what credit they pleaſe, as accounting for the ſalmon and the ring having a place in the Glaſgow arms. In the days of St. Kentigern, a lady having loſt her wedding ring, her huſband became exceedingly jealous, as if ſhe had beſtowed it upon a gallant. After uſing every argument in her power to perſuade him to the contrary, ſhe at laſt applied to St. Kentigern, imploring his help for the ſafety of her honour, and to preſerve her againſt the reſentment of her jealous huſband. Not long after, as St. Kentigern walked by the river, he deſired a perſon that was fiſhing to bring him the firſt fiſh he could catch, which was accordingly done, and from its mouth was taken the lady's ring; the recovering whereof, in this manner effectually took away her huſband's ſuſpicion.

CHAP. V.

Of the Faculty of Phyſicians and Surgeons—The Faculty of Procurators—The Chamber of Commerce, &c.—Stirling's Public Library—Anderſon's Inſtitution—Sacred Muſic Inſtitution—Of the ſeveral Public Inſtitutions for charitable purpoſes—St. Nicholas' Hoſpital—The Merchants' Hoſpital—The Trades' Hoſpital—Hutcheſons' Hoſpital—Town's Hoſpital—The Royal Infirmary—The different Mortifications,—Societies, &c.

THE Faculty of Phyſicians and Surgeons were firſt erected into a body corporate, by a charter from James the VI. in the year 1599, granted upon the application of Peter Low, ſurgeon in Glaſgow, in conjunction with Robert Hamilton, profeſſor of Medicine in that Univerſity.

THIS charter, which was confirmed by King Charles II. in the year 1672, contains very ample privileges particularly a right which the Faculty exerciſe to this day, of examining, and if found qualified, licenſing all practitioners of medicine or ſurgery within the boroughs of Glaſgow, Renfrew and Dumbarton, and the ſheriffdoms of Renfrew, Lanark, Kyle, Carrick, Ayr and Cunningham; and in caſe of non-compliance, the Faculty have a power of enforcing a penalty or fine of L. 3 : 6 : 8 ſterling, from ſuch perſons within theſe bounds, as have not undergone an examination. Likewiſe, a ſpecial privilege to all the members of the Faculty of being exempted from all "weapons ſhowing, roads, hoſts, bearing of

" armour, watching, warding, ſtenting, taxations, paſſing " on aſſize, inqueſts, juſtice courts, ſheriff, burgh courts, " in actions civil and criminal, excepting in giving their " counſel in matters appertaining to the ſaid arts."

THIS reſpectable body was for a conſiderable time incorporated with the barbers†; about the year 1722 a ſeparation took place, ſince which time they have continued a diſtinct body.

THE freedom fine of admiſſion into the Faculty, whether a ſtranger or not, amounts to the ſum of L. 52 : 10 ſterling, beſides L. 1 : 1 to the Clerk, 5s. ſterling to the Library, and a like ſum of 5s. to the Officer, making in whole L. 54 : 1. From the fees of admiſſion, and the yearly payment of members, the Faculty have now a capital of about L. 2000 ſterling, which they have converted into a ſcheme for behoof of their widows and children, divided into three claſſes; and according to the proportions which each member ſhall pay annually into the common ſtock, his wife is enrolled in the one or other.

IN the firſt claſs are enrolled the widows whoſe huſbands have paid nothing yearly, but their freedom fines,—they receive per annum L. 11 5

IN the ſecond claſs, are the widows whoſe huſbands have paid yearly into the funds the ſum of L. 1 : 1—they receive per annum, L. 15 6

P

†It is a a curious fact, that formerly in this country, as well as in England, and ſeveral places on the Continent, the buſineſs of a barber and ſurgeon were united in the ſame perſon. In the year 1682, we find an act of the town council of Edinburgh, recommending to the incorporations of ſurgeons to ſupply the town with a ſufficient number of perſons well qualified *to ſhave, and cut hair.*——*Arnot.*

In the third and higheſt claſs ſuch members as pay L. 2 : 5 ſterling yearly, entitle their widows, per annum, to - - - L. 20 0

And in caſe of the death of any member leaving children without a widow, they receive in like manner, either the ſum of L. 56, L. 78, or L. 100, according to the claſs to which their father contributed, and this payment is in *toto* of all they can thereafter aſk of the funds.

This Faculty is governed by a Preſident, Viſitor, Collector, two Box keepers, a Seal keeper, Librarian, and two Inſpectors of Drugs.—They have an elegant Hall in St. Enoch's Square, with a Library, containing a good aſſortment, not only of profeſſional books, but of others in various branches of literature.

THE FACULTY OF PROCURATORS

have for ſome centuries paſt been united into a Society under this denomination, for the purpoſe of managing their affairs, and for raiſing a fund for their poor and decayed members, and their widows and children. In order to carry the views of the Society fully into execution, and to enlarge and confirm their privileges, an application was lately made for a royal charter, which his preſent Majeſty granted in the month of June, 1796, erecting them into a corporation and body politic, with full powers to make bye laws for the good of the whole, to ſue and be ſued, to hold a ſeal, and elect office-bearers, &c.

According to this charter, the Society is governed by the following office-bearers; a Dean of Faculty, a Council of five Managers, a Treaſurer, Fiſcal, and Clerk. There are two general meetings of the Faculty annually,

upon the third Friday of May, and the third Friday of November. At the firſt of theſe, the election of the office-bearers for the enſuing year takes place; at the other the ordinary buſineſs of the Society is diſcuſſed. Beſides theſe ſtated half yearly meetings preſcribed by the charter, there are monthly meetings of the Council; and the Dean may, upon any urgent occaſion, call a meeting of the whole Faculty upon twenty-four hours' notice being given to the members.

In order to qualify a perſon for admiſſion into the Faculty, it is neceſſary that he have ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip of five years with one of the members, practiſing before the Courts in this city; and a further term of at leaſt one year as a clerk, either with the practitioners here, in the Court of Seſſion, or any proper Court of law: And further, that he muſt be of twenty-one years of age, and have attended the Scotch law claſs in any of the univerſities of Scotland, for at leaſt one ſeſſion, beſides being of a good character and deportment.

The apprentice fee which is due, and muſt be paid at the entry of the apprentice to his indenture, is for the ſon of a member L. 25, and for every other perſon the ſum of L. 50.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE*

was firſt incorporated by a royal charter of his preſent Majeſty, dated the thirty-firſt day of July, 1783, granted upon the application of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable

* The Chamber of Commerce was firſt projected by that ſpirited citizen, Patrick Colquhoun, Eſq; then Lord Provoſt.

merchants and manufacturers in the city, who had previouſly formed themſelves into a ſociety, under the above deſignation.

THE Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, conſiſts not only of members reſiding in Glaſgow, but alſo of merchants, traders and manufacturers in Paiſley, Kilbarchan, Greenock, Port-Glaſgow, and Kilmarnock. By the charter there are two general half-yearly meetings, upon the firſt Tueſday of January, and firſt Tueſday of July; at the firſt of which there are thirty directors choſen, called the Chamber of Directors*. Within eight days thereafter, theſe directors again meet, and from their number elect a chairman, deputy chairman, and a ſecretary from amongſt the members of the incorporation.—At the meeting in July, as well as that in January, the buſineſs or tranſactions of the directors is taken into conſideration, as well as the ſubjects of diſcuſſion for the enſuing ſix months.

THE great outlines of the buſineſs committed to the charge of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, is,

1. To conſider of ſuch plans and ſyſtems as ſhall contribute to the protection and improvement of thoſe branches of trade and manufactures which are peculiar to this country, and which may be intereſting to the members of the Chamber at large.

* Four general quarterly meetings of the directors is alſo held in the year, on the following days, viz. on the ſecond Tueſday of January, the ſecond Tueſday of April, the ſecond Tueſday of July, and the ſecond Tueſday of October.—The fees of admiſſion are L.5: 5, and L.1: 1 yearly; or if L.21 is paid at admiſſion, no farther ſum is due.

2. To regulate all matters reſpecting any branch of trade or manufacture, which may be ſubmitted to the directors, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing rules for the convenience and aſſiſtance, either of foreign traders, or manufacturers.

3. To read and diſcuſs all public and private memorials and repreſentations of members of the Chamber, requeſting the aid of the directors in any matter regarding trade or manufactures.

4. To afford aid to members, whether as individuals or otherwiſe, who may apply for aſſiſtance in negociating any matter of buſineſs, whether local, or of a nature which requires the weight and influence of the directors, in making application to the Board of Truſtees, to the King's Miniſters, or to Parliament.

5. To procure relief or redreſs in any grievance, hardſhip, oppreſſion, or inconvenience, affecting any particular branch of trade and manufacture, carried on by the members of this ſociety, by interpoſing the weight and influence of the directors in any public negotiation that may be thought neceſſary to effect ſuch relief.

6. To conſider of all matters affecting the corn-laws of this part of the united kingdom in particular, as being of the utmoſt conſequence to its trade and manufactures.

And, in general, to take cogniſance of every matter and thing that ſhall be in the leaſt degree connected with the intereſts of commerce—to aſſiſt in pointing out new ſources for promoting whatever may be uſeful and beneficial—and to attend to every application made to parliament, which may be thought injurious to the trade and

manufactures of this country—to ſupport an intercourſe and friendly correſpondence with the Convention of Royal Boroughs, and Board of Truſtees for Fiſheries and Manufactures, for the purpoſe of communicating new and uſeful improvements to their attention.

By a prudent plan of conduct, and keeping theſe objects in view, the Chamber of Commerce have, ſince their erection, rendered very eſſential ſervice to the commerce and manufactures of the kingdom, which cannot fail of entailing upon them the gratitude of every well-wiſher to his country.

STIRLING'S LIBRARY.

This public-ſpirited inſtitution had its riſe from the generoſity of Mr. Walter Stirling, late merchant in Glaſgow; who, by his will, dated the third day of February, 1785, mortified, in favour of the then Lord Provoſt of the city, and his ſucceſſors in office, the ſum of L. 1000 ſterling, his tenement in Millar's ſtreet, and ſhare in the Tontine Society for the ſole purpoſe of purchaſing a library, for the uſe of the citizens, and ſupporting a librarian, for taking charge of the books. The management of this library, according to Mr. Stirling's will, is veſted in thirteen managers, elected and choſen from the following corporations or ſocieties, viz. from the Town Council of Glaſgow three of their number, (beſides the Lord Provoſt of the city, who is a director *ex officio*;) from the Merchants' Houſe of Glaſgow three; from the Preſbytery of Glaſgow three; and from the Faculty of Phyſicians and Surgeons in Glaſgow three of their number.—The Lord Pro-

voſt to be preſes, whenever he ſhall be preſent at the meetings of theſe directors.

The directors, by a regulation which they made in the year 1791, meet four times per annum, viz. on the ſecond Mondays of February, May, Auguſt, and November, for diſcuſſing the buſineſs of the inſtitution. At the meeting in Auguſt, the accounts for the preceding year are balanced.—The librarian is choſen, and according to the ſtate of the funds, orders are given for the purchaſe of new books, which are produced at the next meeting of the directors in November.

By the original conſtitution of this library, no books were lent out except upon an order from two of the directors, and depoſiting the value of the book required; ſo that ſuch of the citizens as could not conveniently attend at the library room, were, in a manner, debarred from the benefit of the inſtitution. The managers in a ſhort time ſaw the impropriety of this ſcheme, and in its ſtead they ſubſtituted the following, which not only tends to increaſe the funds, but alſo to further the intention of the benevolent donor:

Every perſon ſubſcribing five guineas is entitled to the uſe of the library during life, and not only may he uſe the library room for three hours daily, for the purpoſe of reading, but he is entitled to carry home whatever book or books he chuſes, upon a proper receipt, provided they do not amount to more in value than half his ſubſcription; if the value of the books required is greater than that ſum, he is bound to depoſit the difference of the value of the book, or the difference of double the value of one or more volumes, if the books conſiſt of a greater number of volumes than what are borrowed. Theſe books he

muſt again return to the library in a ſpecified time, according to their ſize; not exceeding two weeks for an octavo, four for a quarto, and eight weeks for a folio. In caſe this regulation is not complied with, the ſubſcriber is charged ſixpence weekly for each volume he detains beyond the limited time. If not returned within one month, this ſum of ſixpence is doubled, and one ſhilling weekly is thereafter due, per volume, as long as they are in the ſubſcriber's poſſeſſion.

NONSUBSCRIBERS have alſo a right to borrow ſuch books as they may incline, provided they give a receipt therefore, depoſit the value, and agree to comply with the regulations as to returning the books they have borrowed.

IN every competition betwixt ſubſcribers for a particular book, the firſt applicant is preferred, though the caſe varies betwixt a nonſubſcriber and ſubſcriber, the latter being always preferred.

THIS library, which is at preſent ſituated in St.-Enoch's Square, is open every lawful day, betwixt the hours of twelve o'clock noon, and three o'clock afternoon. Since the commencement of the ſcheme, very conſiderable benefactions in books have been made to it, many of them highly valuable and intereſting; theſe, with the regular yearly additions, and other donations which may be expected, will, in a few years, it is hoped, compoſe a ſelection, equalled, in point of variety, by few collections in the kingdom*.

* At this time, July, 1797, this library contains betwixt ſix and ſeven thouſand volumes; the number of ſubſcribers at the ſame time, amounting to four hundred.

Every donor of L. 100 or upwards is an extraordinary direc-

ANDERSON'S INSTITUTION.

EVERY inſtitution which has for its aim the more general diffuſion of knowledge and of ſcience, cannot but claim particular attention and regard. In this claſs is to be reckoned the preſent eſtabliſhment, founded by the late Mr. John Anderſon, Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow. In delineating the object of this inſtitution, we cannot do better than by preſenting an abſtract from Mr. Anderſon's deed of ſettlement. By this deed, he diſponed and conveyed his property of every kind to the public, for the improvement of ſcience, and to eſtabliſh an inſtitution denominated *Anderſon's Univerſity*, to be under the management of eighty-one truſtees.

THESE truſtees conſiſt of the nine following claſſes: —1ſt, Tradeſmen.—2d, Agriculturiſts.—3d, Artiſts.—4th, Manufacturers.—5th, Phyſicians, Surgeons, &c.—6th, Lawyers.—7th, Divines.—8th, Natural Philoſophers.—9th, Kinſmen of the founder.

THESE claſſes have a power to fill up by ballot, all vacancies which may happen in any of them, within four calender months, from the time of ſuch vacancy taking place, either by reſignation or death; and if they ſhall neglect to do ſo for a longer time, the vacancies are to

tor for life; the contributor of L.20, a director for five years. And in caſe any perſon ſhall bequeath a ſum by way of legacy, ſuch donor ſhall have power, by his deed, containing the bequeſt, to name an extraordinary director, who ſhall be continued in the management, for ſuch a number of years as ſhall correſpond to the ſum given.

be filled up by ballot, at the firſt of the four general meetings of the truſtees afterwards to be mentioned.

Besides theſe eighty-one truſtees, there are nine viſitors to be appointed for ſuperintending their conduct and regulating the affairs of the inſtitution, viz. 1ſt, The Lord Provoſt of Glaſgow; 2d, the eldeſt Bailie; 3d, the Dean of Guild; 4th, the Deacon Convener; 5th, the Preſident of the Faculty of Phyſicians and Surgeons; 6th, the Dean of the Procurators; 7th, the Moderator of the Synod of Glaſgow and Ayr; 8th, the Moderator of the Preſbytery of Glaſgow; 9th, the Moderator of the Preſbytery of Dumbarton; any ſix to be a quorum.

By the deed of eſtabliſhment, four general meetings of the truſtees are appointed to be held annually, viz. On the longeſt and ſhorteſt days, and upon the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. At which meetings, every thing relative to the intereſt of the inſtitution is conſidered and debated upon, a majority in all caſes carrying the queſtion.

Nine ordinary managers are alſo appointed to be choſen by the truſtees annually, upon mid-ſummer day, from ſuch of their number as are reſident in Glaſgow. Theſe managers, who meet upon the firſt Thurſday of every month, are empowered to conduct the buſineſs of the foundation; to correct whatever is amiſs; and to report their proceedings to each of the four general meetings.

This inſtitution is appointed to conſiſt of four colleges, beſides a ſchool or academy. Theſe are the colleges of Arts—Medicine—Law and Theology. Each college to conſiſt of nine profeſſors, the ſenior profeſſor being preſident or dean.

Towards the eſtabliſhment of this foundation the

learned Profeſſor left a moſt extenſive and valuable apparatus, for the purpoſe of experiments in Natural Philoſophy, Chemiſtry, &c. beſides his library and muſeum, which taken together, may amount to about L. 3000 ſterling. As the ſcheme is, however, in its infancy, it has been found impolitic at preſent to eſtabliſh the foundation upon the ample baſis laid out by the learned profeſſor. Though in the courſe of a few years, it is hoped, from the increaſing ſtate of the funds, that the truſtees will have it in their power to fulfil more completely the intention of its founder.

The preſent plan conſiſts of a courſe of lectures on Natural Philoſophy and Chemiſtry, illuſtrated by experiments, by Dr. Thomas Garnet, the profeſſor of theſe branches to this inſtitution†.

SACRED MUSIC INSTITUTION.

Music, in all ages, and in every country, has been held in eſtimation, from the congeniality of its powers to the feelings of the human heart. Sacred muſic poſſeſſes, of all other, the moſt extenſive influence. From the nature of its compoſition, it is exquiſitely adapted to touch the paſſions, and to inſpire that awe and veneration, which is ſo eſſential to worſhip. In liſtening to its ſtrains, our hopes

† The courſe of lectures was laſt year attended by between 900 and 1000 ladies and gentlemen.

A charter was laſt year granted by the Magiſtrates in favour of the truſtees of this inſtitution, inveſting them with corporate powers.

are enlivened, and our griefs are ſoftened; our joys are refined, and the beſt affections of the heart called forth.

Impressed with a ſenſe of its conſequence, ſeveral gentlemen, in the courſe of the year 1796, formed themſelves into a ſociety, for encouraging and promoting a taſte amongſt the inhabitants of Glaſgow, for this noble ſpecies of muſical compoſition; with this view, a general ſubſcription was opened, which met with a degree of encouragement, highly flattering to the projectors of the inſtitution.

The ſociety, which conſiſts of the whole ſubſcribers, is governed by twelve directors and a ſecretary, who is *ex officio* a director, choſen annually by ballot. Six public meetings are held in the ſeaſon, at which each director preſides by rotation; and a private rehearſal is held once a-week, at which two directors attend, and any other of the ſociety who chuſe*.

Of the DIFFERENT HOSPITALS and other CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Before the Reformation, almoſt every charitable donation was veſted in the church, and its revenues, together

* A new and elegant organ, built by Mr. Donaldſon of York, has been lately erected in the Trades' Hall, for the uſe of the inſtitution. Its ſtops, which are more powerful and ſmooth than any in Scotland, are as follow, viz. an open diapaſon in front, from G G pipes, gilt, ſtopped diapaſon, principal, flute, twelfth, fifteenth, tierce, ſeſquialtra, cornet, trumpet baſs, trumpet treble. In the choir organ, with a pedal, an open diapaſon, ſtopped diapaſon, and flute. In the ſwell, there is a ſtopped diapaſon, open diapaſon, principal, hautbois, and trumpet.

The vocal performers are ſelected by the directors from the ſinging bands of the congregations in the city.

with thoſe charities whoſe object went no higher than the preſervation of life, were diſpenſed by the clergy. Charities of a higher order, which regard the character and former ſituation of their objects, were ſcarcely known, and when the church was overturned by the Reformation, the ſacrilegious rapacity which accompanied it, ſeized on every thing within its reach, leaving very few remains of ancient beneficence.

ST. NICHOLAS' HOSPITAL

was founded by biſhop Muirhead, about the middle of the fifteenth century, and endowed for the maintenance of twelve old men and a prieſt. Archbiſhop Leighton, in the year 1677, mortified to this charity the ſum of L. 150 ſterling, for the benefit of two poor men, one belonging to the burgh, the other to the barony pariſh, to be choſen by the Magiſtrates. The revenue of this Hoſpital is, however, now almoſt entirely dilapidated; and even after the greateſt efforts, yields little more than L. 20 a-year, which is divided amongſt ſeveral poor men, agreeably to the intention of the founder.

MERCHANTS' HOSPITAL.

It is impoſſible now to aſcertain the date of this foundation, though it is evident from the Letter of Guildry, in the year 1605, that it exiſted before that time. In the year 1659, this Hoſpital being found to be in a decayed condition, was agreed to be taken down, rebuilt and enlarged, which was accordingly done, and the preſent edifice, called the Merchants' Hall, erected in its ſtead. The ſtock at that time ſeems to have been about L. 2000, but has now ariſen, from entry money and mor-

tifications, to the ſum of L. 17,607 ſterling. Their revenue at preſent amounts to above L. 1000 per annum, part of which is employed for particular purpoſes, expreſsly ſpecified by the mortifiers, and the reſt is employed for the relief of decayed members, their widows and deſcendants. Towards this laſt mentioned purpoſe, there was laſt year (1796) expended about L. 800 ſterling.

TRADES' HOSPITAL†.

We have before, when treating of the Trades' Houſe, ſpecified the ſtock and revenue that belongs to this Hoſpital, alſo the manner and quantity of expenditure yearly, which renders any recapitulation unneceſſary. This Hoſpital alſo appears to have been founded previous to the year 1605.

HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL*,

the next in point of antiquity, was founded and endowed

† The houſe where the paupers belonging to this Hoſpital reſided was acquired by the Trades' Houſe from the Rector or Parſon of Morebattle, to whom it belonged, ſhortly after the Reformation; it is now known by the name of the Alm's Houſe, and ſtands in the High-ſtreet, near to the Cathedral.—Before the erection of the Trades' Hall, the incorporations uſed to convene at the Hoſpital, for diſcuſſing of their public buſineſs, ſuch as elections, &c.

* Though the founder of this Hoſpital died very rich, and left towards its endowment the ſum of 20,000 merks Scots, yet he had the reputation of being more moderate in his fees than any other of his profeſſion; inſomuch, that his charge for writing a bond to any extent never exceeded 16 *Pennies Scots*, or 1d. 1-third ſterling. What a contraſt to the fees of his brethren of the *preſent day!!*

by George Hutcheſon of Lambhill, writer in Glaſgow, and Thomas Hutcheſon of the ſame profeſſion, his brother, in the years 1639 and 1641, for the ſupport originally of 12 old men and 12 boys. The patrons of this Hoſpital are a Preceptor, the Magiſtrates and Council, and Miniſters of the city. From good management, and various donations which this Hoſpital has received, the funds have increaſed very conſiderably, ſo that the annual income is now above L. 1500. This is employed ſo as to have the leaſt poſſible bad influence on the induſtry of the people, by following out the intentions of the founders in ſupporting old men, who have been of character and credit in the city, by giving them penſions from L. 5 to L. 20 per annum. And of late years the charity has been extended to women of the ſame deſcription, in penſions, from L. 5 to L. 15. A part of it, aided by a mortification of Scot of Scotſtarvet, afterwards to be mentioned, has alſo been allotted to give education and clothing to forty-eight boys for four years, during which time, thirty-two of them have an annual penſion of L. 3 each; and all of them at leaving the ſchool are completely clothed, and bound apprentices to different trades.

This Hoſpital formerly ſtood on the north ſide of the Trongate, directly in the ſituation where Hutcheſons' ſtreet branches off the main ſtreet to the north. It was built of aſhler work, and ornamented with a ſteeple 100 feet in height, two ſtatues of the founders in niches, and a clock and bell. Since this has been taken down, no other has as yet been erected, though the managers have it in meditation to proceed ſhortly in the erection of a new ſet of buildings.

THE TOWN'S HOSPITAL

was founded in the year 1730, and opened for the reception of the poor upon the 15th of November, 1733. The reaſons that induced the community to build this Hoſpital, were that the poor might be better provided for than formerly, with wholeſome food, good clothes, clean lodging, and all other neceſſary accommodations of life, at a leſs expence than they uſed to ſtand the community for their maintenance. And further, to maintain and give good education to orphans, or ſuch as were left deſtitute; to afford an aſylum to the old; and to promote the beſt intereſts of all, in the cheapeſt poſſible manner.

THIS Hoſpital, laſt year (1796) contained 377 perſons; beſides 170 children boarded out of the houſe on full nurſing wages, and 100 children on half nurſing wages. The revenue ariſes as follows:

	L.	*s.*	*d.*
From the Town Council, - -	220	0	0
From the Merchants' Houſe, - -	110	0	0
From the Trades' Houſe, - -	170	0	0
From the General Seſſion, - -	300	0	0
To which is to be added the annual aſſeſſment on the inhabitants, from the 1ſt of June, 1795, to the 1ſt of June, 1796,	3848	0	0
Intereſt, - - - - - -	21	15	0
Donations, - - - - -	19	19	8
Money received from boarders, -	205	12	8
Produce of manufactures, - -	218	11	10½
Making in whole,	L. 5113	19	2

The expenditure for the ſame year was as follows:

Meal, 780 bolls, at 19s. 8½d. - -	768	12	6
Clothing 27 boys, bound apprentices,	30	8	11
Meal for the poor out of the houſe, 1808 bolls 15 pecks, at 19s. 8½d.	1782	11	6
Potatoes, 13 bolls 4½ pecks, - -	9	6	7½
Shoes, - - - - - - -	62	2	6
Salaries, - - - - - -	122	5	6
Surgeon, apothecary, and drugs, -	69	0	10
Butter milk, 8400 pints; ſweet milk, 2555 pints,	44	2	3
Premiums, - - - - -	10	0	2
Fiſh and fleſh, - - - -	209	9	8
Petty proviſions, - - -	81	7	6
Petty and houſehold charges, -	144	10	4
Spirits and ale, - - -	174	17	7
Barley, 120 cwt.; peaſe, 24 bolls 11 pecks; and groats, 8 bolls,	146	19	0
Butter, 142 ſt. 15 lb.; cheeſe, 378 ſt. 9 lb.; and eggs, 450 dozen,	186	14	1
Nurſes' fees, - - - - -	821	17	11
Coal and candle, - - -	189	9	3
Clothing charges, - - - -	288	14	6½
Waſhing materials, - - - -	44	8	8½
Charity ſchools, - - - -	30	0	0
Total expenditure for 1796,	L. 5216	19	4½

In this Hoſpital the poor are well lodged, clothed, and fed, the houſe is kept clean and well aired, the young are inſtructed in the principles of Chriſtianity, in reading Engliſh, writing, and arithmetic; and are employed in ſuch labour as is fit for them, as making thread lace, tambour-

ing muſlins, ſetting card teeth, &c. The old women are employed in ſpinning, cleaning the houſe, and as far as they can in doing the work of the family. Some of the old men weave, and others are employed in ſuch buſineſs as they can perform.

HERE is alſo an infirmary, where the ſick are accommodated with medical aſſiſtance, and where operations are performed, when neceſſary. It has alſo a number of cells for the reception of inſane perſons.

THIS Hoſpital is under the management of a preceptor, treaſurer, and fifty directors, choſen annually by the Town Council, Merchants' Houſe, Trades' Houſe, and General Seſſion. Theſe directors viſit the Hoſpital in rotation, and five days each week a written report is ſigned by one of the directors. Every Tueſday the preceptor and eight directors ſit in the Hoſpital, for the purpoſe of admitting paupers to the benefit of the charity, and other neceſſary purpoſes.

THE GENERAL SESSION

is compoſed of the miniſters and elders of the different pariſhes of the city. They have a revenue of from L. 1,300 to L. 1,400 per annum, ariſing from the intereſt of ſums mortified to them and their own capital; from ſums given by many at the time of their marriage; from donations at funerals, which are never leſs than L. 5, and never exceed ten guineas, (in which caſe the bells of the city are tolled); and from the collections at public worſhip.

THIS is laid out in paying ſums, agreeably to the will of the mortifiers; in paying L. 300 a year, towards the expence of maintaining the Town's Hoſpital; and in giv-

ing to the particular Seſſions, every month, certain ſums of money, to be diſtributed amongſt the poor of their reſpective pariſhes. What remains, is alſo divided in the ſame manner amongſt the poor, as an additional ſupply during the winter ſeaſon.

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY.

THE Royal Infirmary is undoubtedly the moſt noble of the inſtitutions in Glaſgow, reared by the hand of charity. Its purpoſe is to relieve the diſeaſes of thoſe who are oppreſſed by poverty.

ALTHOUGH the city of Glaſgow, prior to the eſtabliſhment of this inſtitution, had ever paid the greateſt attention to the diſeaſed poor, and the phyſicians and ſurgeons not only gave gratuitous advice and aſſiſtance, but on many occaſions furniſhed them with medicines, yet as the number of the diſeaſed poor was conſtantly increaſing, they found themſelves altogether incapable of giving that relief which their caſes required; particularly as the objects of that charity lived diſperſed in different parts of a large city and its ſuburbs, and conſequently could not be under their regular and daily inſpection. In conſideration of theſe circumſtances, a number of the friends of humanity in the year 1790, feeling for the miſerable ſtate of many of their fellow mortals, oppreſſed with poverty and diſeaſe, raiſed a ſum of money by voluntary ſubſcription, to be applied to the erecting and ſupporting an Infirmary, where the ſick poor might be collected together, and have all the advantages of lodging, attendance, diet, medicine, and the ableſt advice and aſſiſtance. In order to render their charitable ſcheme more beneficial and extenſive, they applied for and obtain-

ed from his Majeſty a royal charter, dated the 21ſt of December, 1791, inveſting them and their ſucceſſors with corporate powers, and preſcribing the rules, regulations, and form of government afterwards to be noticed.

Shortly after obtaining this charter the managers were enabled through the generoſity of the public to begin the buildings, and in leſs than two years the houſe was opened for the reception of patients, viz. upon the 8th day of December, 1794.

The ſtock of the Royal Infirmary at that date, after paying the expence of the buildings and furniſhings previous, amounted to L.2296 11 6

And, upon the 31ſt of December laſt (1796) the ſtate of the funds of the Infirmary ſtood as follows:—

To caſh lent to the town of Glaſgow on bond, - - -	L.3000	0	0
Do. in the 3 per cents. - -	1120	0	0
Balance in the Treaſurer's hands, -	254	14	0
Total, -	L.4374	14	0

In this Hoſpital the apartments of the male and female patients are entirely diſtinct, and in them, when compleated, upwards of one hundred and fifty ſick people can be accommodated each in a diſtinct bed. Beſides theſe and the apartments for the neceſſary attendants and ſervants in the houſe, there are the Managers' room, a conſulting room for the Phyſicians or Surgeons, and an operation room, &c. as has been already mentioned, in deſcribing the Infirmary amongſt the public buildings. The medical and ſurgical patients are kept in diſtinct wards. And in the diſpoſition of this whole building, nothing has been more anxiouſly ſtudied than ventilation.

The Royal Infirmary is attended by two phyſicians, and four ſurgeons elected annually by the managers.—One phyſician and one ſurgeon attending their reſpective wards daily, for the ſpace of three months in preſence of the ſtudents attending the houſe. Under ſuch teachers, the hoſpital at Glaſgow affords as good opportunities for acquiring knowledge in the medical and ſurgical arts, as any other in the kingdom.

But, beſides this, the Infirmary enjoys other advantages as a ſchool of medicine. Here are regularly given clinical lectures upon the moſt ſingular and intereſting caſes in the hoſpital; in which, as the moſt minute attention is paid to every circumſtance of the diſeaſes during their whole progreſs, every induſtrious ſtudent has it in his power to keep a journal for himſelf of the reports taken daily from the mouth of the phyſician, and of the effects reſulting from the uſe of medicine. And as the grounds of their practice is fully illuſtrated in the lectures, it is hardly poſſible to conceive any plan of medical education better fitted for communicating uſeful knowledge. Beſides other advantages from the number of ſtudents who attend the hoſpital (each of whom pays two guineas annually) a very conſiderable ſum ariſes from their fees, for defraying the expences of the houſe.

To add any thing concerning the care and attention which are beſtowed upon the patients would be ſuperfluous, ſince in the following table, there is ſuch an experimental proof of the ſucceſs with which that care and attention has been bleſſed.

Account of patients in the Royal Infirmary at Glaſgow, from the 8th December, 1794, when the houſe opened, to the 31ſt December, 1796.

Patients admitted in the courſe of the year 1795.

Medical,	145	Men,	186	In all, 276
Surgical,	131	Women,	90	
Cured,	142	Irregular,	4	
Relieved,	28	Dead,	18	
Diſmiſſed,	34			
Remaining in the Infirmary, 31ſt December, 1795,	50			
Total,	276			

Patients remaining in the Infirmary, 31ſt December, 1795, -	50
Admitted from that time, till 1ſt January, 1797, - - -	352
In all,	402

Medical,	228	Men,	253	In all, 402
Surgical,	174	Women,	149	
Cured, - -	213	Diſmiſſed by deſire,		24
Relieved, -	59	Irregular, -		5
Diſmiſſed with advice,	17	Dead, - -		20
Remaining 1ſt January, 1797, - -				64
Total,				402

NEITHER has the benefit of this inſtitution been confined ſolely to thoſe admitted into the houſe; the phyſicians and ſurgeons give medical advice daily, gratis, betwixt the hours of two and three, in the waiting room to ſuch as attend; and it is reckoned that betwixt five and ſix thouſand, ſince the opening of the Infirmary, have attended for that purpoſe.

THOUGH the utility of this inſtitution is ſo obvious from the good effects which have been already experienced to reſult from it, not only to the city of Glaſgow, but to the weſt of Scotland, it is yet to be lamented that the funds are inadequate to anſwer the full purpoſes of the original deſign; and it is only to the further charitable exertions of the public, that the day can be looked for, when motives of neceſſary economy ſhall not interfere with the impulſes of charity and humanity, and when from this aſylum no indigent ſufferer ſhall be turned away, who comes imploring its aid with hopes of reception and relief.

WE have here ſubjoined the following abſtract of the charter, and regulations for the admiſſion of patients, which, to many, cannot fail to be acceptable.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARTER.

By the charter, the management of the affairs of the Infirmary is veſted in twenty-five managers or Directors, of which number, ſeven, from their office, are managers without election or nomination, viz.—the Lord Provoſt of Glaſgow—the Member of Parliament for the city—the Dean of Guild—the Deacon Convener—the Profeſſor of Medicine—the Profeſſor of Anatomy—the Preſident of the Faculty of Phyſicians and Surgeons.

Eighteen Managers annually elected, viz.

One by the Magiſtrates and Council—one by the Merchants' Houſe—one by the Trades' Houſe—one by the Faculty of the College—one by the Miniſters of Glaſgow—three by the Faculty of Phyſicians and Surgeons—ten, by contributors of L.10 or more, and ſubſcribers of L.2:2 annually, or more, and by the preſes's or heads of ſocieties or bodies of men who have contributed L.50 or more, or who have ſubſcribed annually L.5:5 or more.

The charter appoints—That a general court of contributors ſhall be held annually on the firſt Monday of January, which ſhall be compoſed of all thoſe who have contributed L. 10 or more, or ſubſcribed annually L. 2 : 2 or more, and of the preſes's of all ſocieties or bodies of men who have contributed L. 50 or more, or who have ſubſcribed L. 5 : 5 annually, or more. This general court is veſted with the power of chuſing ten annual managers, qualified as above—of making ſuch bye-laws and regulations as ſhall be found neceſſary for the management of the Infirmary—of inſpecting the whole proceedings of the managers—examining accounts, &c. and of giving ſuch directions on theſe ſubjects as they ſhall find expedient. To this court alſo, an annual report is to be made by the managers of the ſtate of the ſick or diſeaſed poor admitted into the Infirmary—their names—the pariſhes to which they belong—their diſeaſes, and the number annually received, cured, diſmiſſed or dead.

Regulations reſpecting the Admiſſion of Patients, enacted by the General Court held on the firſt Monday of January, 1794.

1. That no patient, excepting in caſes which do not admit of delay, ſhall be admitted into the Infirmary, without the conſent of a committee to be appointed for that purpoſe, of which committee the attending phyſicians and ſurgeons ſhall be members, but their number ſhall not exceed one third of the committee.

2. That patients ſhall be admitted by the recommendation of contributors according to the following rules.

3. That all contributors of 10l. or more, or of 1l. 1s. or more of annual ſubſcription, may recommend one patient annually.

4. That all contributors of 20l. or more, or of 2l. 2s. or more, of annual ſubſcription, may recommend two patients annually, but not have more than one patient in the Infirmary at the ſame time.

5. That all contributors of 50l. or more, or of 3l. 3s. or more of annual ſubſcription, may recommend four patients annually, but not have more than one patient in the Infirmary at the ſame time.

6. That all contributors of 100l. or more, or of 5l. 5s. or

of annual ſubſcription, may recommend ſix patients annually, but not have more than two patients in the Infirmary at the ſame time.

7. That incorporations or ſocieties, from which regular and perpetual recommendations may be expected, who have contributed 50l. or more, or 3l. 3s. of annual ſubſcription, may recommend two patients annually, but not have more than one patient in the Infirmary at the ſame time.

8. That incorporations or ſocieties, who have contributed 100l. or more, or 5l. 5s. or more, of annual ſubſcription, may recommend four patients annually, but not have more than two patients at the ſame time in the Infirmary.

9. That ſocieties and perſons who are both contributors and annual ſubſcribers, ſhall be entitled to recommend both as contributors and annual ſubſcribers, according to the above rules.

10. The contributors ſhall not be qualified to recommend till they ſhall have paid their contribution; nor annual ſubſcribers till they have paid their annual ſubſcription one year.

11. That in all caſes of competition in the recommendation of contributors, or annual ſubſcribers, a preference ſhall be given to the priority of recommendation.

12. That ſecurity ſhall be given for defraying the expences of burial, in caſe of death, which expence ſhall be fixed at a moderate rate; and alſo, that the patients be removed from the Infirmary when it is not proper they ſhould continue longer there.

13. That the ſervants of all contributors, or ſubſcribers, ſhall be admitted into the ward to be appropriated for ſick or diſeaſed ſervants, in preference to the ſervants of non-ſubſcribers, and that the expences incurred during their continuance in the Infirmary ſhall be fixed at a moderate rate.

14. That a book ſhall be kept in which ſhall be enrolled the names of the patients, and the ſubſcribers by whom they are recommended, the dates of their admiſſion, and other particulars which the obſervation of the above rules may require.

SCOTSTARBET'S MORTIFICATION.

Sir John Scott of Scotſtarbet, one of the Senators of the the College of Juſtice, by a contract between him and the Magiſtrates and Council of Glaſgow, dated 7th and 13th June, 1653, mortified and conveyed to the Magiſtrates and Council the lands of Pucky and Pucky Mill, lying in the pariſh of St. Leonard's and ſhire of Fife for putting four boys to apprenticeſhips within the city, whoſe apprenticefees, to the extent of 100 merks each, were to be paid out of the rents of the lands; and after their apprenticeſhips are over, they were to be admitted burgeſſes by the Magiſtrates, gratis. Three of theſe boys are preſented by the donor's ſucceſſors, and the other by the Magiſtrates and Council.

By an act of Council in 1781, an agreement was made between David Scott of Scotſtarbet, Eſq; and the Magiſtrates and Council, by which it was provided, that when the lands ſhould yield an yearly rent of L. 30, Mr. Scott ſhould have a right to preſent four boys, and the Magiſtrates two. When the lands ſhould yield L. 40, Mr. Scott ſhould preſent ſix boys, and the Magiſtrates and Council two.

MITCHEL'S MORTIFICATION.

In the year 1729, Mr. William Mitchel, merchant in London, a native of Glaſgow, left the ſum of L. 2000 ſterling to the Magiſtrates of the city, as truſtees; the intereſt whereof to be applied to the maintenance of poor burgeſſes or their children, at the preſentation of his executors, and their heirs for ever. John Orr, Eſq; of Bar-

rowfield, as neareſt of kin to the mortifier now preſents to this charity.

TENNENT'S MORTIFICATION.

ROBERT TENNENT, merchant in Glaſgow, by his latter will, dated in the year 1739, left in favour of the Magiſtrates and Council, the ſum of 5000 merks Scots, the intereſt ariſing therefrom to be applied towards the maintenance of poor children in the charity ſchools, erected by his brother. Alſo, the ſum of 4000 pounds Scots, the intereſt whereof was to be applied by the Magiſtrates annually, to the relief of three widows, relicts of citizens. He further left the ſum of 10,000 merks Scots, to be lent out by the Magiſtrates, in ſeparate ſums, for five years, free of intereſt, to fifteen merchants and five tradeſmen of the city, of a ſober and decent character.

THIS mortification is under the management of nine truſtees, who appoint a factor for tranſacting the buſineſs.

COULTER'S MORTIFICATION.

JAMES COULTER, late merchant in Glaſgow, by his will dated 22d November, 1787, left in truſt to the Magiſtrates and Council the ſum of L. 200 ſterling, as a fund for an annual premium to ingenious perſons, who ſhould have invented, or improved, or confirmed in practice any machine, or method of working a valuable manufacture, in Glaſgow, or within ten miles of it, if ſuch invention or improvement be deemed prize worthy by the Provoſt and Dean of Guild of Glaſgow for the time, with ſix aſſeſſors moſt capable of judging in the matter. He further mortified the ſum of L. 1200 ſterling, as a charitable fund in per-

petuity, in favour of worthy and deſerving perſons in narrow or indigent circumſtances, the intereſt whereof to be ſo divided, as that no penſioner ſhould receive more than L. 10, or leſs than L. 4 ſterling yearly. The right of preſentation of this charity is veſted in the brother and ſiſter of the donor, during their life, and thereafter in the Miniſters of the city, and an equal number of the members of the Town Council.

WILSON'S MORTIFICATION.

Mr. Wilson, of London, who formerly belonged to this city, in the year 1778, mortified in favour of truſtees, the ſum of L. 3000 ſterling, for the purpoſe of educating and clothing boys. This fund has been augmented by ſundry donations from other perſons, and it now educates and clothes forty-eight boys, who, at the end of four years are bound apprentices to trades.

BAXTER'S MORTIFICATION.

Daniel Baxter, bookſeller in Glaſgow, alſo left a fund for educating a certain number of boys. At preſent there are upwards of forty boys upon this charity.

MILLER'S MORTIFICATION.

Archibald Miller, merchant in Glaſgow, bequeathed, upon his deceaſe, which happened in the year 1790, his whole eſtate, to the amount of upwards of L. 7000 ſterling, in favour of truſtees, for the purpoſe of applying the intereſt of that ſum to the clothing and educating girls belonging to the city, the children of indigent, but reputable parents.

These girls continue in the ſchool for the ſpace of

five years, during which they are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, needlework, and knitting; and above all, they are inſtructed in the principles of religion, and formed to the habits of piety and rectitude. A ſuperior claſs, are better clothed, and taught ſuch other uſeful branches of education, as will qualify them for acting with propriety and comfort in a higher ſtation.

THE Miniſters of the Eſtabliſhed Churches in the city, together with the Principal and Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity, and a perſon choſen annually by each of the Kirk Seſſions are appointed governors of the charity.

BESIDES theſe mortifications in favour of the community, there are many others granted to the Magiſtrates and Council, and to the Merchants' and Trades' Houſes, for the proviſion of burſars at the Univerſity, &c. from which a conſiderable part of their fixed revenue ariſes; but as the amount of the funds of theſe particular bodies has been given in general, it is thought improper to ſpecify, more particularly, theſe donations or their object.

BUCHANAN'S SOCIETY.

THIS is the oldeſt ſociety in Glaſgow, for the purpoſe of giving relief to the poor. It was founded in the year 1725, by ſeveral perſons of the name of Buchanan, for putting out poor boys of that name to apprenticeſhips; and alſo, for giving relief to ſuch poor widows as belonged to the members of the ſociety.

THE GLASGOW HIGHLAND SOCIETY

was firſt inſtituted in the year 1727, by ſeveral of the ci-

tizens of Glaſgow, natives of the Highlands, or deſcended of parents who were ſuch. The object of this aſſociation is to raiſe a fund, the intereſt whereof is to be applied towards the clothing, educating, and putting to apprenticeſhips, the children of ſuch Highland parents who cannot afford to do it themſelves.

THIS Society have a charter or ſeal of cauſe from the Magiſtrates, incorporating them into a body politic, with powers to ſue and be ſued, &c. are governed by a preſes, twelve directors, a treaſurer, two box maſters, and clerk, choſen annually. Their funds ariſe from the rent of the Black Bull Inn, which was erected by the ſociety, and yields at preſent about L. 275, and from the admiſſion fees of new members.

THE MARINE SOCIETY

was firſt begun in the year 1758, and incorporated in the year 1789, by act of Parliament, for the relief of ſeamen belonging to the river Clyde, and their families; the funds of which ariſe from a ſmall ſum collected from their wages.

GRAHAM'S SOCIETY

was inſtituted in the year 1759 for the relief of poor people of that name.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF STRANGER POOR.

IF to ſuccour our neighbour in diſtreſs, and relieve his wants, be praiſe-worthy, how much more ſo is it, to lend that aid and aſſiſtance to the diſeaſed, though induſtrious, ſtranger; who, at a diſtance from thoſe whom the ties of

blood or of friendſhip require to ſhelter him, has no other reſource left than the benevolence of the humane.

Impressed with pity for ſuch of their fellow creatures as might come under this deſcription, a number of the citizens, in the year 1790, formed themſelves into a Society for their relief; and, through the contributions and ſubſcriptions of the benevolent, they have been enabled from the commencement of the inſtitution to the end of the year 1795, to adminiſter pecuniary and medical aſſiſtance to 386 families, conſiſting of 1114 perſons at the expence of L. 369 : 12 : 8†.

This Society meet four times in the year, viz. upon the firſt Monday of February, May, Auguſt, and November, at each of which meetings a preſes is elected, but the treaſurer and ſecretary continue during the pleaſure of the Society. A committee of twelve alſo meet every Friday evening at ſeven o'clock, for receiving petitions, &c.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

The want of an inſtitution in this city for the recovery of perſons apparently drowned, was long regreted; as, from the neighbourhood of the Clyde, numbers annually were drowned, by bathing, without ſcarce an inſtance of one being brought to life; whereas, in England, where ſuch an eſtabliſhment has been for ſome time, upwards of

† All perſons are by this Society conſidered as ſtrangers, who have been induſtriouſly employed in or about the city, but have no legal ſettlement there, or any claim to its charity; who, through unavoidable diſtreſs, are in want of the neceſſaries of life, and unable to remove to the pariſh on which they have a claim for ſupport.

1500 (prior to the year 1790) all of them apparently drowned, were recovered through the means preſcribed by the Humane Society of London.

THIS laudable inſtitution here, had its firſt riſe from the benevolence of Mr. James Coulter, (the founder of another charitable eſtabliſhment we have lately mentioned) who left towards its foundation the ſum of L. 200 ſterling; which was paid at the firſt meeting of the Society, in the year 1790.

IN 1795, a houſe was built on the ſide of the river, at the upper Green, for lodging the apparatus neceſſary; where alſo a boat lies, and fit perſons attend to adminiſter aſſiſtance, in caſe of accidents happening by bathing, or otherwiſe.

THIS Society is governed by a preſident, treaſurer, ſecretary, and four ordinary directors, choſen annually on the ſecond Tueſday of February.

THE GLASGOW SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THIS inſtitution, formed for the relief and protection of ſuch children as are deſcended of miniſters of the Church of Scotland, was firſt eſtabliſhed here, in the month of May, 1790, and in the following year incorporated into a body politic, by a charter from the Magiſtrates.

THE Society is governed by a preſident and ſecretary, who alſo acts as treaſurer; and by nine members, who compoſe the council of directors, choſen at the general annual meeting, on the laſt Thurſday of March. The council, beſides convening occaſionally, have three ſtated meetings in the year, viz. upon the laſt Thurſday of July; the laſt Thurſday of November; and the third on the Thurſ-

day immediately preceding the annual meeting. At this laſt meeting are the applications for relief (which muſt be lodged on or before the firſt of March) deliberated upon, and ſuch perſons as appear proper objects of the charity, are relieved by dividing amongſt them a ſum, not exceeding a year's intereſt of their capital. This Society, beſides affording relief to their own poor, make it their buſineſs to aſſiſt the children of miniſters, by their good offices, in finding employment for them, as opportunities ſhall offer, and as their qualifications deſerve; and this as well during their fathers lives, as after their death.

New members at admiſſion, pay a ſum to the Society, not leſs than five guineas. The capital at preſent amounts to betwixt L.1,500 and L.1,600 ſterling.

THE COMPANY OF GROCERS

This Company was firſt inſtituted in the year 1789, and thereafter incorporated by a charter or ſeal of cauſe from the Magiſtrates.

Like the other ſocieties and corporations we have before mentioned, this has for its object the relief of its poor. The company is governed by a preſident, treaſurer, and ten directors, choſen annually, at the general meeting upon the ſecond Thurſday of January.

Each member upon admiſſion pays L.5 : 5 of freedom fine.—The ſtock of the company amounts at preſent to about L. 600 ſterling.

SOCIETY OF TEACHERS.

The object of this Society (which was eſtabliſhed in the year 1794) is alſo meant for the relief of ſuch members, their widows and children, as by bodily infirmi-

ty or misfortunes of any kind, may be deprived of the means of ſupporting themſelves in a comfortable manner. The Society is compoſed of ordinary and honorary members, limited to Glaſgow and its ſuburbs. The ordinary members are ſchoolmaſters engaged in teaching the following branches of education, viz. Latin, Engliſh, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Mathematics. Honorary members are or may be ladies and gentlemen ſubſcribers of one guinea or upwards. Every candidate for admiſſion as an ordinary member, muſt be a man of approved worth and abilities, and when admitted, he pays three guineas as entry money, and 4s. ſterling annually thereafter.

THE buſineſs of this Society is entruſted to the management of twelve office-bearers, choſen annually, viz. a preſident, treaſurer, ſecretary and ſix directors, and the preſident, ſecretary and ſix directors of the year immediately preceding. The Society meets four times annually, viz. upon the laſt Saturdays of May, Auguſt, November, and February. At the meeting in May the office-bearers are choſen.

THE SOCIETY FOR MANAGING THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

SUNDAY Schools were firſt inſtituted in this city in November, 1787, for the purpoſe of educating poor children, whoſe parents could not afford the expence of getting them taught in the ordinary manner. Here they not only acquire a competent knowledge in reading Engliſh, but the principles of morality and religion, ſo eſſential to their welfare, are inculcated and enforced.

THAT the general approbation to this inſtitution has not been wanting, will beſt appear from the following

ſtatement of the number of children attending twelve ſchools in the following years ſince their commencement.

In the year	1788,	the number was	497.
———	1789,	——	582.
———	1790,	——	638.
———	1791,	——	693.
———	1792,	——	651.
———	1793,	——	635.
———	1794,	——	710.
———	1795,	——	751.
———	1796,	——	810.

THE funds for ſupporting this laudable inſtitution are raiſed by ſubſcription. The management is veſted in a preſident, treaſurer, ſecretary, and ſixteen ordinary directors, choſen in equal numbers from the council, miniſters, elders, and ſubſcribers.

WE have thus enumerated the principal ſocieties, the public inſtitutions, mortifications, &c. as briefly as we thought their nature would admit of. Beſides theſe there are in Glaſgow, a very great number of aſſociations, known by the name of Friendly Societies, inſtituted, in like manner, for ſupporting their members, when in diſtreſs. Theſe are, for the moſt part, not tied down in the admiſſion of their members, to a particular claſs or ſet of men engaged in the ſame line of life; but ſuch perſons as come from the ſame county, or pariſh, or live in particular ſtreets, however different their profeſſions may be, are aſſociated together; and, by weekly or monthly payments, create a fund, out of which their wants are ſupplied, when, through diſeaſe or old age, they are diſabled from attending to their ordinary occupations.

NEITHER is an individual, though a member of one ſociety debarred from becoming a member of any other, ſo that a perſon belonging to ſeveral of theſe aſſociations, when in diſtreſs, receives the ſtipulated ſupport from each. Theſe ſocieties ſeem to be well calculated for the relief of the work people in a manufacturing country, as it makes them look forward in time of health and proſperity, to the calamities and misfortunes ſo incident to human life; and, by appropriating a part of their earnings, which they can then eaſily ſpare, affords them the ſatisfaction of knowing they will be ſupported, when reduced by ſickneſs or old age, to be unable to work for themſelves, without the humiliating idea of ſupplicating charity, or being a burden on their friends. Theſe benevolent aſſociations aroſe with the manufactures, and with them have gradually increaſed. At preſent they are upwards of one hundred in number, belonging to the city and ſuburbs. Every one has, therefore, himſelf alone to blame, if, by refuſing to part with a ſmall moiety, at ſtated times, to this purpoſe, he entails miſery upon himſelf and family, when his exertions can no longer ſupport them.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Univerſity, &c.—The Commerce and Manufactures—Miſcellaneous Obſervations—Of the Environs of Glaſgow—Sketch of a tour to the following places, from the City of Glaſgow, viz. Dumbarton, Loch Lomond, Inveraray, Greenock, Port-Glaſgow, and Paiſley.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THIS celebrated ſeminary of learning, was founded in the year 1450, by William Turnbull, then Biſhop of Glaſgow, in virtue of a bull from Pope Nicholas the fifth. He alſo endowed it with an ample revenue, and procured ſeveral privileges for its members from James II. The inſtitution at its eſtabliſhment conſiſted of a Chancellor, Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal, who taught Theology, and three Profeſſors of Philoſophy.

AT the Reformation the Univerſity was almoſt ruined, its members, who were eccleſiaſtics, having immediately diſperſed themſelves to avoid the popular fury; and it was not till the reign of James VI. that the inſtitution revived from the effects reſulting from that event. That monarch, by a charter, of new erected the Univerſity, and beſtowed upon it the tiends of the pariſh of Govan.

FROM the many donations granted in favour of this Univerſity, by the bounty of Kings and private perſons,

ſince that time the number of Profeſſors have been greatly increaſed. At preſent it is compoſed of the following members, viz. a Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, ſixteen Profeſſors, a Librarian, Burſars, &c.

THE office of Chancellor was formerly held, *ex officio*, by the Biſhop of the dioceſe; but, ſince the eſtabliſhment of Preſbytery, it has, moſt commonly, been filled by ſome nobleman, or other gentleman of rank in the country. He is choſen by the Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal and Profeſſors. The Chancellor, being the head of the Univerſity, preſides in all its councils, and in his name are all academical degrees beſtowed.

THE Rector is choſen annually in the *comitia*, that is, in a court in which the whole ſtudents have a voice, as well as the other members of the Univerſity. He, with the advice of his aſſeſſors, whom he nominates, judges in all diſputes amongſt the ſtudents themſelves, or between the ſtudents and citizens: he alſo ſummons and preſides in the meetings of the Univerſity, called for the election of his ſucceſſor, or for drawing addreſſes to the king, electing a member to the general aſſembly, &c.

THE officer next in rank, is the Dean of Faculty, who is choſen annually by the Rector, Principal and Profeſſors. His office conſiſts in giving directions with regard to the courſe of ſtudies; in judging, together with the Rector, Principal and Profeſſors, of the qualifications of thoſe who deſire to take academical degrees; and in ſuch meetings as are called for theſe purpoſes the Rector preſides.

THE Principal and Profeſſors, independent of the Chancellor, Rector and Dean, compoſe a meeting in which the Principal preſides; and as they are the perſons for

whoſe behoof chiefly the revenue of the College was eſtabliſhed, the adminiſtration of that revenue is, therefore, juſtly committed to them*.

The ſeſſion or term begins here upon the 10th of October, and continues to the 10th of June, during which time, each Profeſſor lectures and examines upon his particular branch, for two hours every lawful day. They have alſo a private claſs in which they teach one hour per day.

With reſpect to the courſe, which the ſtudents purſue through the different claſſes, in general, the following rule is obſerved: In the firſt ſeſſion they attend the Humanity claſs, in which they obtain a critical knowledge of the Latin tongue. In the ſecond ſeſſion they are employed in learning the Greek language, and they alſo attend the private Latin claſs, which finiſhes them in the knowledge of that language. In the third ſeſſion, Logic and the private Greek claſs employ their attention. In the fourth ſeſſion, Moral Philoſophy, the Mathematics, and the private Logic are the claſſes upon

* The revenue ariſes from the tiends of the pariſh of Govan, granted, as we have mentioned in the text, by King James the VI. in 1557; from the tiends of the pariſhes of Renfrew and Kilbride, granted by that monarch, in 1617, and confirmed by King Charles I. upon the 28th June, 1630; from the tiends of the pariſhes of Cadder, Old and New Monkland, conveyed to them by a charter from King Charles II. in 1670; from a tack of the Archbiſhopric; and from ſeveral donations, which the Univerſity has, at different times, received from private perſons.—This revenue is expended in paying the ſalaries of the different Profeſſors; in repairing the buildings of the Univerſity; and in adding new ones when neceſſary, &c.

which they attend. In the fifth ſeſſion, Natural and Experimental Philoſophy, the Mathematics, and the private Moral Philoſophy, complete their courſe as gown ſtudents.

THEIR education in the Languages and Philoſophy being finiſhed, they afterwards attend ſuch claſſes as are neceſſary to fit them for the different profeſſions, which they intend to purſue through life. Thoſe who reſolve to follow the office of clergymen, enter into the Divinity hall, which they muſt attend for ſeven years. In order to gain one year of this term, they often enroll themſelves in it during their fifth ſeſſion. With Divinity, they alſo attend the Oriental Languages and Church Hiſtory. Such as intend the profeſſion of a lawyer, hear the lectures upon the Civil Law, and the Law of Scotland. If they mean to be phyſicians or ſurgeons, Anatomy, *Materia Medica*, Chemiſtry, and the Clinical Lectures delivered at the Infirmary, are the claſſes they wait upon.

SINCE the eſtabliſhment of this Univerſity, it has uſhered into the world ſome of the moſt learned and eminent characters, that have exiſted in any age. Here was educated the celebrated poet and hiſtorian, *Buchanan*, whoſe works will remain a monument of his fame, as long as a taſte for the chaſte and beautiful in ſtyle and compoſition prevails in Britain. *John Spottiſwood*, archbiſhop of Glaſgow, afterwards of St. Andrew's, and author of the Hiſtory of the Church of Scotland, firſt received here the rudiments of that learning, which afterwards rendered him ſo conſpicuous. To deſcend to later times, we cannot with juſtice paſs, *Hutcheſon*, whoſe merits as a moral philoſopher are univerſally known.—*Leechman*, his friend and biographer,

was another ornament of this Univerſity.—The late *Dr. Adam Smith*, diſtinguiſhed through Europe for his eminence in commercial philoſophy, received his early education at the Univerſity of Glaſgow, went from thence as an exhibitioner to Oxford, and at his return became Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy here. He was ſucceeded in the chair of Moral Philoſophy, by the late *Dr. Reid*, the great and ſucceſsful opponent of the ideal philoſophy. While in Aberdeen, Dr. Reid had publiſhed his Enquiry concerning the Senſes, in which the ſceptical metaphyſics of Hume and Berkeley were refuted, with more of philoſophical preciſion, than by any other of that legion of adverſaries whoſe oppoſition Hume rouſed againſt himſelf. After continuing long to oppoſe theſe dangerous principles from the Profeſſor's chair, Dr. Reid, in his old age, gave to the world a work upon the *Intellectual* and *Active Powers of Man*, in which he has certainly proved, that the unaccountable abſurdities and inconſiſtencies of the ideal philoſophy have generally originated in a ſtrangely unthinking aſcription, without evidence, and indeed, againſt all the appearances of the qualities of matter to mind; and from the very connect application of language and alluſions, appropriated to the deſcription of material objects in ſpeaking of mind.—In the other departments of ſcience, names, no leſs illuſtrious, have ornamented, by their talents, the Univerſity of Glaſgow, whether as teachers or as ſtudents. *Simpſon*, the famed mathematician, here delivered his lectures; and here were taught *Cullen* and *Hunter*; the former, the firſt phyſician of his day; the latter, ſurpaſſed by none for his knowledge in anatomy *.

* Amongſt the many donations made to this Univerſity, we

Besides the Univerſity, the city of Glaſgow contains ſeminaries of learning for the inſtruction of youth in every branch of uſeful literature. Neither are the more ornamental parts of education, as Drawing, Muſic, Dancing, &c. neglected.

cannot but notice the two following, as particularly calculated for the advancement of ſcience: the firſt, by Dr. William Hunter of London, whom we have juſt now taken notice of. He, by his will, bequeathed his muſeum to the Univerſity (reſerving the uſe of it for thirty years to his nephew, and failing him, to his partner) for the purpoſe of promoting anatomical and natural knowledge. He alſo left to the Univerſity L.8000 ſterling to be paid to them within two years; one half of the intereſt whereof, to be applied for ſupporting the muſeum, while in London; the other half, together with the capital, to be at the immediate diſpoſal of the Univerſity, for the purpoſe of buying ground, and erecting proper buildings for the reception of the muſeum. The principal articles of the muſeum are, a moſt curious and valuable library of books and manuſcripts; his own large and incomparable anatomical preparations; a choice collection of natural curioſities, containing among other particulars, the large collection of ſhells, corals, inſects, and foſſils of the late Dr. Fothergill; and a cabinet of coins and medals, ancient and modern, of which the different ſeries are confeſſedly the moſt complete and beſt connected of any in Europe, and are ſaid (this laſt article alone) to have coſt him upwards of L.25,000 ſterling.

The other benefactor, Alexander M'Farlane, Eſq; of Jamaica, left, by his will, in 1757, to the Univerſity, his noble apparatus of aſtronomical inſtruments, which were ſhortly after received. In teſtimony of their gratitude, the Univerſity, at laying the foundation ſtone of the Obſervatory, deſtined for the reception of theſe inſtruments, named it the *Macfarlane Obſervatory*.

Under each of the four corners of this building, was depoſited a medal, having on one ſide an inſcription, viz.

THE COMMERCE OF GLASGOW.

THE firſt branch of commerce, in which the citizens ſeem to have been engaged, was the curing and exporting of ſalmon, caught in the river Clyde. About the middle of the ſixteenth century they had veſſels at ſea, not only for the purpoſe of traffic, but for attacking the Engliſh traders*. During the former part of the laſt century, the commerce of the city appears to have made little advance, probably from the diſtracted ſtate of the country. Towards its latter end†, however, more ſpirited exertions were made. Conſiderable quantities of ſalmon and herrings were exported to France, from whence, in return, were

Obſervatorii Macfarlanei fundamenta jecit,
Alma Mater Glaſguerſis, XVII. *Aug.* M.DCC.LVII.

And, on the other ſide, a portion of a convex celeſtial ſphere, with the conſtellations; and round it theſe words:

Felices animae quibus haec cognoſcere cura.

* That the merchants of Glaſgow had veſſels at ſea about the middle of the ſixteenth century, appears evident from an order of council, dated at Edinburgh in 1546, which diſcharges all Scotch veſſels, and among the reſt, thoſe belonging to Glaſgow, from capturing or carrying on war againſt the Engliſh traders.

† The moſt enterpriſing merchant during this period, in the city, was Walter Gibſon. He, about the year 1668, cured and exported in a Dutch veſſel, 300 laſts of herrings, each containing ſix barrels, which he ſent to St. Martin's in France, where he got a barrel of brandy and a crown for each; the ſhip returning laden with brandy and ſalt, the cargo was ſold for a great ſum. He then launched farther into buſineſs, bought the veſſel and two large ſhips beſides, with which he traded to the different parts of Europe, &c.

imported brandy, ſalt, and wine. At the ſame time a more free communication was opened with the countries on the Baltic, from which they imported iron, wood, &c. The ſpirit of enterprize, which had taken root, was moſt eſſentially aided by the UNION of the two kingdoms; an event, from which we muſt date the preſent proſperity of the city.

BEFORE this, the ſpeculations of the merchants, had been much cramped, the ports to which they were allowed to trade, lay all to the eaſtward; conſequently, the circumnavigation of the iſland proved a very conſiderable bar to the proſperity of their commerce. At the Union, however, they had the liberty of a free commerce to America and the Weſt Indies; and, taking advantage of the favourable circumſtance, they began to proſecute a trade to Virginia and Maryland; they chartered veſſels from Whitehaven*; ſent out goods for the uſe of theſe colonies, and returned home laden with tobacco. This trade became, in a ſhort time, in ſuch a thriving condition, that it excited the jealouſy of the merchants of London, Briſtol, Liverpool, and Whitehaven, who entered into a combination to ruin it. Their endeavours, for this purpoſe, were too ſucceſsful. Through their influence new officers were appointed at Greenock and Port-Glaſgow, in whoſe power it was to harraſs the merchants; this they did not fail to do, by putting in execution every ſpecies of perſecution, under legal pretences, which their imagination could deviſe. The conſequence was,

* When this American trade commenced, the merchants here had no veſſels of their own fit for it, they, therefore, employed Engliſh bottoms; and it was not until the year 1718, that a veſſel, the property of Glaſgow, croſſed the Atlantic.

that the trade languiſhed, and till the year 1735†, there ſeemed to be little proſpect of its reviving. About that time, however, ſome favourable circumſtances having occurred, the commerce began gradually to advance, though ſlowly, till about the year 1750, when a new mode of carrying on the American trade was adopted, by the merchants ſending out factors and diſpoſing their goods upon credit, inſtead of the former method of bartering one commodity for another. By this, though they increaſed the extent of their dealings, yet the riſk was thereby infinitely greater than it had been before, and the trade more ſpeculative and uncertain. Still, however, it increaſed till the commencement of the American war, in the year 1775, when it attained its greateſt height. In order to give an idea of its extent at that time, we have here ſubjoined a ſhort abſtract of the principal imports, in the year 1775* :

Tobacco, from Virginia,	-	40,854 hhds.
From Maryland,	-	15,040
From Carolina,	-	1,249
Total,		57,143 hhds.

† The number of veſſels, belonging to Clyde that year, trading to foreign ports, amounted only to 67, and their burden about 5600 tons.

* It is a fact, that in the year 1772, out of 90,000 hogſheads of tobacco imported into Britain, Glaſgow alone engroſſed 49,000 of theſe. A proof of the extent of this trade.

It is likewiſe worthy to be noted, that in the French war, immediately preceding the conteſt with America, one merchant in Glaſgow (John Glaſsford, Eſq;) had at one time *twenty-five* ſhips, with their cargoes, his own property, and is ſaid to have traded for above *half a million* ſterling, yearly.

Sugars from Jamaica and the other West India Iſlands,	4,621 hhds. 691 tierces. 462 barrels.
Rum, - - - - -	1154 puncheons 193 barrels.
Cotton, - - - - -	503 bags.

The American war was a dreadful ſtroke to Glaſgow; all commercial intercourſe was put a ſtop to betwixt and that country, and as the fortunes of many of the merchants were embarked in that trade, and America deeply indebted to them, it proved the ruin of many, who before had reckoned themſelves poſſeſſed of independent fortunes. Though the commerce of the city was thus interrupted, yet the ſpirit, which had been raiſed, was not extinguiſhed. The merchants began to look out for new ſources, and accordingly extended their commerce to the Weſt Indies and the Continent of Europe conſiderably more than before; and though the ſhipping, at the time of the greateſt extent of the American trade, was more than at preſent, amounting then to about 60,000 tons, yet, it now appears to be annually on the increaſe; and, laſt year, it is a fact, that the veſſels employed in the trade of Clyde, (coaſters included) outnumbered thoſe of the preceding year by 252.

In order to gratify the curioſity of ſuch as wiſh to be more particularly informed with regard to the ſtaple articles of the commerce of Glaſgow, we have ſubjoined the following table of the principal exports and imports, into Port-Glaſgow and Greenock, the havens for the ſhipping of the city.

An ACCOUNT of the principal EXPORTS and IMPORTS at Port-Glaſgow and Greenock, from the 5th day of January, 1796, excluſive, to the 5th day of January, 1797, inclu-ſive.

EXPORTS.	*Greenock.*	*Port-Glaſgow*
Strong Ale - - -	1,572 barrels	370 bar. 1 firk.
Tallow candles - -	21,699 doz. lb.	12,412 doz. lb.
Carpeting - - -	46,868 ſq. yar.	1,573 ſq. yards
Coals, Newcaſtle meaſure -	480 chalders	59 chalders
Do. Wincheſter do. -	2,909 do.	1258 chalders
Wrought copper manufactures	5,430 lb.	
Cordage - - - - -	4118c. 2q. 4 lb.	2,157c. 3q. 9lb.
Oat meal - - - -	308 tons 9 cwt.	7 tons 12 cwt.
Cottons - - - - -	93,921 yards	209 yards
Wrought pewter, copper, and tin ware	33,970 lb.	47,140 lb.
Earthen and Delft ware -	29,300 lb.	64,800 lb.
Queen's ware - - -	147,942 lb.	21,000 lb.
White herring - -	80,280 barrels	7,669 barrels
	156 half barr.	19 half barrels
	1,072 firkens	480 firkins
	305,000 in bulk	
Red herring - - - -	150 barrels	50 barrels
	140 firkins	
	2,477,100 bulk	
Crown glaſs - - - -	1,298c. 2 q.	10,096 c. 2 lb.
Flint glaſs - - -	180c. 2q. 26 lb.	191c. 1q. 19lb.
Green glaſs bottles - -	12405c 3q 27lb	13,262c 3q 6lb
Refined ſugar - - -	1,940c. 25 lb.	224 c. 18 lb.
Hard ſoap - - -	1,921c 3q 12lb	1,135 c. 7 lb.
Soft ſoap - - - - -	1,265 c. 2 q.	
Stationery - - - -	106,245 lb.	5,900 lb.
Thread and cotton ſtockings -	1,493 dozen	175 dozen
Printing types - - -	15,830 lb.	18 lb.
Roll tobacco, - - - -	2,212 lb.	436 lb.
Cotton yarn - - -	88,961 lb.	297 lb.
Linen yarn - - -	1,010 lb.	
Iriſh ſalt beef, - - -	345 bar. 74 tier.	46 bar. 4 tierc.
Iriſh ſalt butter - - -	1,320 c. 17 lb.	268c. 3q. 12lb.
Coffee, Britiſh plantations -	1,348c 2q 26lb	100 c. 7 lb.
Coffee, not Britiſh plantations	2,473c 2q 3lb	14c 3q. 14lb.
Flax ſeed - - -	11,463 buſhels	
Raiſins - - - - -	10 c. 2q. 24 lb.	
Brown and Muſcovado ſugar	20,637 c. 23lb.	7457c 3q 14lb
Caſt and beat iron manufactures	6,995 c. 27 lb.	3,982c 3q 21 lb
Tanned leather manufactures	70,660 lb	37,256 lb.

EXPORTS.	*Greenock.*	*Port-Glaſgow*
Tanned leather, hides and ſkins	243c. 1q. 12lb.	53c. 1q. 16lb.
Chequered linens, not for bounty (Britiſh)	4,216 yards	
Plain linens, not for bounty (do.)	258,615 do.	76,717 yards
Britiſh buckrams, not for bounty	139 yards	
Britiſh Printed linens, do. do.	11,260 yards	
Britiſh diaper, not for bounty	4,359 ſq yards	
Kentings - - - - -	29,200 yards	62 yards
Lawn - - - - - -	19,722 do.	
Britiſh printed linen, for bounty	1,003,268 do.	184,594 yards
Britiſh buckrams, do.	968 do.	
Britiſh diaper, do.	43,983 ſq. do.	827 ſq. yards.
Britiſh huckabacks, do. -	59,782 yds.	5,996 yards
Britiſh plain linen, do. -	2,539,204 do.	970,899 do.
Britiſh ſtriped and chequered linen, for bounty,	726,001 do.	95,684 do.
Sail cloth - - - - -	124,914 ells	48,678 ells
Muſlins - - - - -	701,175 yards	214,011 yards
Cotton checks - - -	9,564 do.	3,900 do.
Dimities - - - -	1,911 do.	
Aqua Fortis - - -	390 gallons	
Oil of Vitriol - - -	2,220 do.	
Cotton handkerchiefs - -	3 621 dozen.	525 dozen
Hoſiery - - - -	600 lb.	3,000 lb.
Gauze-thread linen -	3,139 yards	
Britiſh ſheeting, for bounty -	21,342 ſq. yar.	1,724 ſq. yards
Iriſh plain linen, for do. -	225,605 yards	105,740 do.
Iriſh plain linen, not for bounty	255,905 do.	
Ruſſia linen, 22½ inches broad	3c. 0q. 28ells	
Ruſſia linen, from 22½ to 31½ do.	217c. 0q. 0 ells	149c. 2q. 6ells
Rum, - - - - -	631 gallons	453 gallons
Leaf tobacco - - -	482,512 lb.	1,977,490 lb.
French red wine - -	7 tun 1q. 21gal.	1 tun 3 q. 47g.
French white do. - - -	1 qr. 7 gallons	
Madeira white do. - -	1 q. 40 gallons	
Portugal red do. - - -	96 t. 2 q 50g.	34t. 1q. 13g.
Portugal white do. - -	1 qr. 60 gallons	2 qr. 12gallons
Spaniſh red do - - -	8t. 2q. 39gall.	
Spaniſh white do. - -	24t. 1q. 41g.	7t. 1q. 16gall.
Muſlin handkerchiefs - -	1,010 dozen	56 dozen
Iriſh ſheeting, for bounty -	334 ſq. yards	
Cotton wool - - -	1,200 lb.	
Pearl aſhes - - - -	695 cwt.	
Cocoa - - - - -	662 cwt. 8 lb.	
Sweet oil - - - - -	3 gallons	279 gallons
Cod oil - - - - -	4,034 do.	
Black pepper - - -	280 lb.	
Ruſſia Tallow - - -	665 cwt.	

IMPORTS.	*Greenock.*	*Port-Glaſgow*
Pot aſhes - - -	15,660c. 2lb.	145c. 2q. 16lb.
Pearl aſhes - - - -	1339oc. 1q. 4lb	
Iriſh beef - - - -	2,147 barrels	36 barl. 114tr.
Iriſh butter - - - -	3,648 cwt.	58cwt. 2qr.
Coffee - - - -	4154c. 3q. 15lb	5c. 3q. 27lb.
Cocoa - - - - -	364c. 2q. 1lb.	
Oats - - - -	55,982 qrs.	18,375 qrs.
Oat Meal - - - -	38,188 bolls	4,984 bolls
Wheat - - - -	383 buſhels	
Turpentine - - - -	1,698c. 1q.	20 cwt.
Figs - - - -	146c. 3q. 6lb.	14c. 2q. 19lb.
Raiſins - - - -	8c. 1q. 21lb.	95c. 2q. 27lb.
Brown and Muſcovado ſugar	63914c 3q 20lb	46792c 3q 23lb
Indigo - - - -	6,282 lb.	800 lb.
Iriſh linen cloth - - -	1,164,910 yds.	100 yards
Lemons and oranges -	No. 619,550	No. 149,424
Portugal ſalt - - -	17,940 buſh.	120 buſhels.
Rum - - - -	129,152 galls.	24,939 gallons
Tobacco - - - -	430,347 lb.	2,210,078 lb.
Red Portugal wine - -	169t. 2q. 36g.	2 tun 3q 18g.
White do. do. - -	19t. 1q. 41g.	2 tuns 60 galls.
White Spaniſh do. - -	21t. 3q. 62g.	
Mahogany - - - -	512t. 9c. 24lb.	41 ton. 5 cwt.
Cotton wool, Britiſh plantations	619,350 lb.	472,524 lb.
Cotton wool, American do.	63,200 lb.	64,000 lb.
Cotton wool, Spaniſh do.	209,200 lb.	
Cotton wool, Portugueſe do.	549,700 lb.	27,836 lb.
Cotton, uncertain growth -	94,249 lb.	362,600 lb
French red wine - -	8 gallons	
French white do. - - -	1 gallon	
Geneva - - - -	1,228 gallons	
Madeira white wine - -	3 tun 2q. 17g.	3 q. 33 gallons
Juice of limes - - -	103 gallons	855 gallons
Rheniſh wine - - -		18 gallons

An ACCOUNT of the total number of SHIPS and VESSELS belonging to GLASGOW, PORT-GLASGOW, and GREENOCK that have traded at Port-Glaſgow and Greenock to Foreign Parts, together with the tonnage of ſaid Ships and Veſſels, from the 5th Jan. 1796, excluſive, to the 5th Jan. 1797, incluſive.

	No. of Ships.	*Tonnage.*
Greenock, -	110 -	13,797
Port-Glaſgow,	45 -	5,323
Total,	155	19,120

MANUFACTURES.

As the Union gave new life and energy to the commerce of Glaſgow, ſo it appears equally to have favoured the manufactures, by being one of the main cauſes of their riſe and proſperity.

That event had no ſooner taken place, than it was perceived that a wide field opened for the proſecution of manufactures, from the freedom of trade which Scotland then enjoyed to America and the Weſt Indies. The opportunity was accordingly embraced, and from that time to this, manufactures, of almoſt every kind known in Britain, have been carried on in Glaſgow.

The linen manufacture, which began here in the year 1725, was, for a long time, the ſtaple, not only of this city, but of the weſt of Scotland. This, however, from the predilection for Iriſh linens, which has all along been entertained, and the riſing demand for cotton goods, has not, for this ſome time bypaſt, been on the increaſe, though there is ſtill a very conſiderable quantity of linens, lawns, cambrics, checks, diapers, &c. made.

In place of the linen, the cotton manufacture has now become the principal. In order to carry this manufacture through in all its branches, cotton mills*, bleachfields, and printfields have been erected, not only on all the ſtreams in the neighbourhood, but even in ſituations more remote. And ſuch is the proſperous ſtate of the manufacture, that though the number of theſe mills have increaſed greatly of late, they are ſtill unable to ſupply the neceſſary quan-

* The moſt extenſive cotton mills in Scotland, belong to David Dale, Eſq; an eminent manufacturer in this city; they are ſituated on the banks of the Clyde in the vicinity of Lanark.

tity of yarn which it requires; ſo that daily, that article, to a conſiderable amount, is brought from England. Neither is this trade altogether confined to the workmen in the city, ſeveral thouſand weavers being employed by the manufacturers in Glaſgow, who live in the diſtrict of country around, even to the diſtance of thirty and forty miles.

By a computation which was made in the year 1791, it was thought there were upwards of 15,000 looms employed in this branch; that each loom gave employment to nine perſons at an average, in the various ſtages of the manufacture, including women and children, in all, 135,000 perſons; and that each loom, at an average, produced goods to the value of L. 100 per annum, making in whole the ſum of L. 1,500,000 ſterling. Since then the increaſe has been very great, but to what extent it is at preſent carried, it is impoſſible to determine with any degree of preciſion, for want of ſufficient data. This manufacture is not only important of itſelf, but is productive of work to many thouſands of bleachers, tambourers, calico printers, &c. many of whom being women and children, whoſe work was formerly unproductive, renders it of ſtill more general importance.

The manufacture of ropes and cordage of all kinds; the making of ſoap and candles; and the refining of ſugar, which appear to have been the firſt that were begun here, are ſtill carried on to a great extent. There is alſo a very conſiderable manufacture of carpets and coarſe woollens, for which, few places ſeem to be better adapted than Glaſgow, from its neighbourhood to a country where wool is plentifully raiſed.

The Delft ware manufacture was firſt begun here before it was eſtabliſhed in any place in Scotland, in the year

1749. About the year 1770 it was altered into the manufacture of ſtone or queen's ware; ſince which time, many improvements have been made, both in its quality, ſhape, and colour. Egyptian black and brown China ware is alſo made here in great perfection, noways inferior to any in England. All the coarſer kinds of pottery, together with bricks, tiles, &c. are made in abundance.

The incle manufactory is alſo carried on in Glaſgow to a great extent. It was firſt introduced about the year 1732*, before any manufactory of the ſame kind was fixed in any other place in Britain. Hats, to a very conſiderable amount, are likewiſe manufactured, not only for home ſale, but for exportation to America and the Weſt Indies; together with nun's thread, ſilk, cotton, and worſted ſtockings, and gloves of all kinds. During the time of the American trade, large quantities of tobacco were manufactured into ſnuff, &c. and immenſe quantities of ſhoes and ſaddles, made and exported to that country; for which purpoſe, very extenſive works were erected for tanning leather. Theſe manufactures ſtill continue, though perhaps not to the extent that they did at that time.

* The Dutch before that time, were the only people in poſſeſſion of theſe incle looms, the conſtruction whereof they carefully kept ſecret. Mr. Alexander Harvie, of this city, was ſo zealous to introduce them into this country, that he went over to Holland, and in ſpite of the care and attention which the Dutch paid to concealing the proper methods of carrying on this manufacture, he was ſo fortunate, as to bring over with him from Haarlem two of their looms, and one of their workmen. This Dutchman remained ſome years in Glaſgow, but upon ſome diſguſt he went to Manchester, and inſtructed the people there in the proper method of carrying on this manufacture.

Several very extenſive breweries, are likewiſe eſtabliſhed here, for ale and porter, large quantities of which uſed to be exported to Ireland and America; but, ſo great is the additional increaſe in the uſe of malt ſpirits, that moſt part of what they now manufacture is conſumed at home*.

The manufacture of bottles or green glaſs has been long eſtabliſhed here, and is ſtill upon the increaſe. Of late, the manufacture of flint glaſs is alſo added, and carried on to an extent and degree of perfection, equalled by no manufactory of the ſame kind in Scotland.

Another manufacture Glaſgow has to boaſt of, which is not only ſuperior to any in Scotland, but even in Britain, or perhaps in Europe: It is the art of type founding, carried on by Meſſrs. Wilſons, in the Univerſity.

Printing has likewiſe here attained to great celebrity. That art was firſt put in practice here about the year 1638, by one George Anderſon, who afterwards ſettled in Edinburgh. To him ſucceeded Robert Saunders, in the year 1661, and by him and his ſon printing was carried on, till about the year 1730; when Robert Urie printed ſeveral books in a good taſte and manner. He was, however, in a very few years afterwards, outdone in his art by Robert and Andrew Foulis, printers to the Univerſity, whoſe editions of the Greek, the Roman and Engliſh claſſics, are known and admired through all Europe.

The introduction of the cotton manufacture, and thoſe trades depending upon it has given riſe to many new ma-

* To ſuch an extent does the large brewery at Anderſton, erected in the year 1760, carry on buſineſs, that nearly one ninth part of the whole exciſe in Scotland, has been paid by the partners.

nufactures. Amongſt theſe, are the cudbear manufacture, introduced by Mr. George M'Intoſh, a gentleman, whoſe ſpirited exertions have been of the greateſt ſervice to the manufactures of the country. This was firſt begun here in the year 1777, and is a manufacture for making a dye-ſtuff, from a ſpecies of *liechen* or rock moſs, which is employed chiefly in the woollen and ſilk manufactures.

The dying of Turkey red, was likewiſe introduced by Mr. M'Intoſh, in 1785, who, together with Mr. David Dale, built an extenſive dye-houſe, where cotton is dyed a real Turkey red, equal in beauty and durability to Eaſt India colours.

Mr. M'Intosh carries on another manufacture of a ſubſtitute for ſugar of lead, in the dying and printing buſineſs, which anſwers completely the whole purpoſes intended by the uſe of that article in theſe branches.

Besides theſe manufactures, the city of Glaſgow poſſeſſes many others. Here are almoſt every kind of manufacture in braſs and iron, cabinet and upholſtery goods, ſaddlery, and a multitude of others, which it would be equally difficult and unintereſting to enumerate; nor is it poſſible with any preciſion to aſcertain their extent, ſo that to offer any thing upon this head, would be mere conjecture, more eſpecially, as they daily increaſe both in number and extent of buſineſs.

From an event (the American war) which for a time diminiſhed, and it was feared would ruin the trade of Glaſgow, the moſt ſolid advantages have ariſen to its inhabitants, by their induſtry being more eſpecially directed than before, to the proſecution of manufactures. The effects of theſe, which of late years have made prodigious ſtrides, combined with a foreign commerce, again increaſing, and conducted in a leſs hazardous manner than be-

fore, are plainly diſcernible, in the rapid increaſe of inhabitants, of new ſtreets, and elegant buildings, which ſtill ſecure to Glaſgow, the appellation of being the richeſt, as well as the faireſt city of the land.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

The city of Glaſgow, like moſt other places ſituated on the weſtern ſide of the iſland, is more ſubject to rains than ſituations either more inland or lying upon the eaſt coaſt. Taking a period of twenty years, the average quantity that falls here is about 30 inches, as meaſured by the rain gauge. The air is, however, by no means unhealthy, on the contrary, it is believed that no place, of the ſame ſize in Britain, can boaſt of as many old perſons, or of as confined a liſt of diſeaſes, as the city of Glaſgow*.

The ſoil in the neighbourhood of the town is various; in ſome places it is a rich clay, in others, a light ſand; towards the north and north-eaſt it is a cold clay, upon a till bottom.

The principal foſſils are coal and freeſtone. The coal is found in great abundance towards the eaſt, with which the city is ſupplied at about the rate of 4s. 6d. the 12 cwt. and a very conſiderable quantity is exported. The value of this article produced yearly from the different mines in the neighbourhood is reckoned at about L.40,000 ſterling. The freeſtone is likewiſe plentiful, and of a good quality, particularly that dug from the grounds of Robert

* According to the diary of an eminent phyſician here (Dr. Wright) with which I have been favoured, about one in thirty-two die annually. By an account that was taken up of the inhabitants in 1785, the number of women exceeded the men by 3413.

Crawford, Eſq; of Poſſil, which is more generally uſed for building in the city, than any other. Clay is alſo in abundance, which is manufactured into bricks and tiles, &c. There is alſo ſome ironſtone found generally in thin layers, above the coal or freeſtone.

Amongst the many natural advantages which Glaſgow enjoys, one is, however, wanting, viz. *good water*, that which is moſt generally uſed, being of an indifferent quality. This defect might certainly be eaſily obviated, from the neighbourhood of the Clyde, which could, at all ſeaſons, afford an abundant ſupply of excellent water, provided proper means were uſed to convey it through the different parts of the town. Two methods offer themſelves to further this end, 1ſt, Either to raiſe a ſufficiency of the water of the river, by means of an engine, to a proper height, from which it might be conveyed in pipes, to the different parts of the city; or, 2dly, To carry pipes into the town, from a certain point up the Clyde, which ſhould be higher than the ſituation of the principal parts of the city. Either of theſe methods might be adopted; the firſt would certainly be attended with leſs expence at the beginning, yet, in a few years, it would undoubtedly, from its nature, exceed the other.

Of late years a great change has taken place in the manners, dreſs, &c. of the inhabitants of Glaſgow, more eſpecially ſince the rapid riſe of the manufactures, which having diffuſed wealth more generally amongſt the people than before, has occaſioned a conſequent alteration in their dreſs, furniture, education, and amuſements.

THE ENVIRONS OF GLASGOW, &c.

Even ſo late as the beginning of the preſent century, the environs of this city were almoſt wholly unincloſed.

Trees and hedges were then, in a manner, unknown in this quarter, and ſcanty crops were the only produce of a miſerable mode of agriculture.

As the city began to increaſe in commerce and manufactures, their benign influence gradually diffuſed itſelf around. The landholder and the tenant ſaw a near and ready market for all their commodities; conſequently they naturally turned their attention to every method whereby the produce of their farms could be augmented. A new and more ſkilful mode of huſbandry was adopted, the grounds began gradually to be incloſed and planted, and their crops neceſſarily increaſed. A conſequent accumulation of more wealth than they formerly poſſeſſed, induced them to alter, in ſome reſpects, their mode of life. Inſtead of their former huts, new and neat farm houſes aroſe, interſperſed here and there with the more elegant or ſhowy villa of the manufacturer or the merchant.

The ſpirit of improvement once begun, has ſince been carried on with a degree of ardour and effect, that reflects the higheſt honour upon the induſtry and taſte of the inhabitants. The environs of Glaſgow now preſent as rich and diverſified a ſcene of rural beauty, as the vicinity of any city in Britain, whether we conſider the many princely ſeats, the elegant villas, the plantations or well cultivated farms, with which they are adorned, or the happy ſituation of the ground, calculated in an eminent degree to ſet out theſe beauties to the greateſt perfection.

To particularize every object worthy of attention in this neighbourhood, might perhaps appear tedious, we cannot, however, neglect one of the moſt conſpicuous of theſe, ſituated at no great diſtance from the city, viz

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THE GREAT AQUEDUCT BRIDGE

over the deep valley and river of Kelvin, alongſt which the Canal connecting the friths of Forth and Clyde is carried.

THIS magnificent bridge (ſuppoſed the largeſt fabric of the kind in the world) ranks among the firſt works of art in this country. The deſign and execution are equal to the grand idea of uniting the German and Atlantic oceans. This ſtately edifice is connected with a chain of maſons' work, conſiſting of locks, baſons, dry-docks and road bridges, ſituate within a diſtance of half a mile, and lying as it were in a cluſter, exhibiting a moſt intereſting group of architecture. But, above all, the beautiful and romantic ſituation of the ſtupendous aqueduct, carrying a great artificial river over a deep valley, 400 feet in length, where ſquare-rigged veſſels will be ſeen navigating at the enormous height of 70 feet above the heads of the ſpectators, is one of the features of this great work, which give it a pre-eminence over any thing of a ſimilar nature.

IT was founded in June, 1787, and finiſhed in 1790, and conſiſts of four arches, each 50 feet wide, and 37 feet high; the whole length is 275 feet, its height 68 feet, and its breadth 57 feet. This work was deſigned by R. Whitworth, Eſq; engineer, and Meſſrs. Gibb and Moir, were the builders.

SKETCH OF A TOUR

FROM

GLASGOW TO LOCH LOMOND

AND THE

FALLS OF THE CLYDE, &c.

As the picturesque beauties of Scotland have of late years particularly attracted attention, we have, in the few following pages, given a cursory sketch of the most conspicuous objects that present themselves, first in a tour to Loch Lomond, the most celebrated of the Scottish Lakes, returning by the banks of Loch Long, the Towns of Greenock, Port-Glasgow, and Paisley; and secondly, from Glasgow, by the way of Hamilton and Lanark, to the much-admired Falls of the Clyde.

Leaving Glasgow at the west, taking the high road to Dumbarton, passing the village of Partick, the river Kelvin, and continuing through a beautiful and well cultivated country, adorned with many handsome seats, enlivened by the neighbourhood of the Clyde, you cross the Great Canal by a drawbridge, at the distance of about seven miles from Glasgow.

Shortly after, you pass *Old Kilpatrick*, a village situated at the beginning of the Roman wall, which extended from this situation on the frith of Clyde, to Abercorn on the frith of Forth, a distance of 36 miles and 877 paces. A little farther, and on the very banks of the river, stand the ruins of Dunglass castle, a place of some note in the Scottish history. A few miles on-

ward, alongſt a road with proſpects highly variegated, you arrive at

DUMBARTON.

THIS town was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1221. It lies on the eaſt ſide, and near the mouth of the river Leven, which is navigable here for veſſels of about 300 tons burden. The glaſs manufacture is the only one of conſequence carried on, which pays near to L.4,000 yearly to government.

THE caſtle is the principal object that is intereſting to the ſtranger who viſits Dumbarton. It conſiſts of a vaſt inſulated rock, 500 feet in height, divided into two points at the ſummit, and inacceſſible on all ſides except by a very narrow paſſage, ſtrongly fortified. In the conteſts betwixt the Scotch and Engliſh, when the Edwards thought to have added Scotland to England and Wales, Dumbarton caſtle was eſteemed a fortreſs of the utmoſt conſequence. It was alſo the ſcene of ſome of the heroic exploits of the gallant Wallace.

PURSUING the route to Loch Lomond, after croſſing the Leven by an elegant bridge, the road runs northward, alongſt the vale of that river, exhibiting one of the richeſt tracts for ſeveral miles, any where to be ſeen; villages, ſeats, plantations, bleachfields and printfields, in numerous ſucceſſion, gratify the eye. In this neighbourhood was born the celebrated SMOLLETT, well known as a noveliſt, a poet and hiſtorian; near to the village of *Renton* is a round column of the Tuſcan order, erected to the memory of this diſtinguiſhed perſon, by a relative, of his own name, of Bonhill, in the neighbourhood. On the tablet, fronting the road is a Latin inſcription, part of which proceeded from the manly, forcible, and energetic pen of Dr. Johnſon, of which the following is a tranſlation.

Stop, Traveller!
If humour, and a happy vein of wit;
If manners, painted by the moſt ſkilful hand,
Ever challenged your admiration,
Pauſe awhile, on the memory
Of TOBIAS SMOLLETT, M.D.

A perſon not ſlightly adorned with thoſe virtues
Which deſerve your praiſe and imitation,
As a man, and a citizen.
Converſant in various parts of literature,
After he had recommended his name to poſterity,
By a happy exertion of original genius,
He was cruelly ſnatched away by death,
In the fifty-firſt year of his age.
Alas! far diſtant from his country,
Near Leghorn, a port of Italy,
Sleep his remains!
To ſuch, and ſo great a man,
Was this column erected,
By his Couſin German, JAMES SMOLLETT, of Bonhill,
Who, in the decline of his life,
Might rather have reſigned this office of piety,
To be performed toward his own remains,
By a relative ſo prematurely deceaſed.—
Unavailing monument of affection!
Placed on the banks of that Leven,
Which reſounded the firſt cries of his infancy;
And not long before his departure,
Its own praiſes, the tribute of his muſe,
Depart—but remember,
That this monument is not ſolely deſtined to the memory
Of the deceaſed,
But meant to ſhew to others, if they prove worthy,
That the ſame recompence may await
Their virtue.

FIVE miles from Dumbarton, the firſt view of Loch Lomond, grouped with iſlands, and encircled with lofty mountains, begins to open to the eye. As you advance, the ſcene improves, till at the houſe of Cameron, ſituated at its ſouth extremity, the whole beauties of this charming expanſe of water are full in view*.

* Loch Lomond, in length from north to ſouth, meaſures a-

AFTER paſſing the houſe of Cameron, the road ſkirts the weſtern banks of the lake, ſometimes loſing itſelf amongſt the natural woods that clothe the brow of the mountains, at other times emerging into a more free ſpace, thereby preſenting, in ſucceſſion, a variety of ſcenes, and views of the lake, iſlands, and adjacent ſeats, highly captivating and delightful. Thus the road continues to *Luſs*, a ſmall village, charmingly ſituated.

FROM Luſs, the road ſtill verges along the ſide of the lake, which now diminiſhes in breadth very rapidly, while the adjacent hills are higher, more pictureſque and magnificent, than thoſe farther to the ſouth. Paſſing the water of Uglas, which diſcharges itſelf into Loch Lomond, and continuing the route along the banks for ſeveral miles, the highway ſuddenly aſcends to the top of a loſty promontory, projecting very conſiderably into the lake, called the Point of Firkin. Although the aſcent is difficult, abrupt and tedious, yet the view from the ſummit, to every admirer of nature, amply repays the labour attending it. From this eminence, the whole expanſe of the lake, diverſified with its numerous iſlands, is diſplayed to the eye. The ſhores, in ſome places, appear abrupt and precipitous, in other ſituations they are covered with copeſwood, interſperſed with fields of corn and the houſes of the inhabitants.

NEARLY oppoſite, is the loſty mountain of *Ben Lomond*, the moſt weſtern of the Grampians, which of itſelf, without any concurring object, is ſufficiently pictureſque and intereſting. Aided, however, by the lake and ſurrounding ſcenery, we will venture to ſay, that few views any where to be met with can compete with that from the Point of Firkin.

FOLLOWING the line of road, you at length arrive at the inn

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bout thirty miles. Towards the ſouthern extremity it is upwards of ſix miles broad. This breadth gradually contracts as the lake ſhoots northward. The ſurface of the lake, eſpecially towards the ſouth, is ſtudded with many iſlands, beautifully crowned with rock and wood in pictureſque variety; ſeveral of which yield grain, and almoſt all of them paſturage for black cattle, ſheep and deer.

of *Tarbert*, ſeparated only from the baſe of Ben Lomond by the breadth of the lake, which in this place ſcarcely exceeds a mile.—We cannot paſs Tarbert without inſerting the following BEAUTIFUL VERSES upon BEN LOMOND, written upon a pane of glaſs in a window of that inn, by an Engliſh gentleman.

STRANGER! if o'er this pane of glaſs perchance
Thy roving eye ſhould caſt a caſual glance:
If taſte for grandeur, and the dread ſublime,
Prompt thee BEN LOMOND's fearful height to climb:
Here gaze attentive, nor with ſcorn refuſe,
The friendly rhyming of a tavern muſe.
For thee that muſe this rude inſcription plann'd,
Prompted for thee her humble poet's hand.
Heed thou the poet; he thy ſteps ſhall lead,
Safe o'er yon tow'ring hill's aſpiring head;
Attentive then to this informing lay,
Read how he dictates, as he points the way.
Truſt not at firſt a quick advent'rous pace,
SIX MILES its top points gradual from the baſe.
Up the high riſe with panting haſte I paſs'd,
And gain'd the long laborious ſteep at laſt.
More prudent thou, when once you paſs the deep,
With meaſur'd pace, and ſlow, aſcend the ſteep.
Oft ſtay thy ſteps, oft taſte the CORDIAL DROP,
And reſt, oh reſt, long, long, upon the top.
There hail the breezes, nor with toilſome haſte,
Down the rough ſlope thy precious vigour waſte:
So ſhall thy wond'ring ſight at once ſurvey,
Vales, lakes, woods, mountains, iſlands, rocks and ſea,
Huge hills, that heap'd in crowded order ſtand,
Stretch'd o'er the northern and the weſtern land;
Vaſt lumpy groups, while Ben, who often ſhrouds
His lofty ſummit in a veil of clouds,
High o'er the reſt diſplays ſuperior ſtate,
In proud pre-eminence ſublimely great.

One ſide, all awful to the aſtoniſh'd eye,
Preſents a ſteep THREE HUNDRED FATHOMS high.
The ſcene tremendous, ſhocks the ſtartled ſenſe,
In all the pomp of dread magnificence:
All theſe and more, ſhalt thou tranſported ſee,
And own a faithful monitor in me.

THOMAS RUSSEL, *Oct* 3*d*, 1771.

TAKING a farewel at Tarbert of Loch Lomond, we arrive at the elegant inn of *Arroquhar*, about a mile diſtant, formerly the ſeat of the chief of the M'Farlanes, a powerful clan in this part of the country. It is ſituated near the head of Loch Long, an arm of the ſea branching from the frith of Clyde.

FROM this ſtage the road to Inveraray proceeds round the head of Loch Long through the gloomy vale of Glencroe and Kinlaſs.

INVERARAY,

the capital of Argyllſhire, is ſituated on the banks of Loch Fine, at the diſtance of about thirty miles from Arroquhar, (betwixt which there is another ſtage called *Cairndow*, to the weſtward of the valley of Kinlaſs.) It contains about 1100 inhabitants, has ſome manufactures of linens and woollens, and poſſeſſes ſome ſmall import and export trade. Its chief ornaments are the beautiful caſtle of Inveraray, the ſeat of the Duke of Argyll, and the extenſive plantations and policy around, which have been long and deſervedly admired.

RETURNING to Arroquhar, and coaſting ſouthwards the banks of Loch Long, after paſſing in view of Ardgarton on the oppoſite ſide, a beautiful ſeat, the property of General Campbell of Strachur—that rugged and lofty chain of hills called Argyll's Bowling-green—the mouth of Loch Goyle and Caſtle Carrick, an ancient hunting ſeat of the Kings of Scotland, on the ſame ſhore,—the road leaves Loch Long at Finnart, and runs verging upon the banks of the Gair Loch, another lake communicating with the Clyde, till it arrives at Ardincaple, the elegant ſeat of Lord Frederick Campbell. On the oppoſite bank of the loch

ſtands Roſeneath, the property of the Duke of Argyll, amidſt thriving plantations.

A LITTLE farther on is *Helenſburgh*, a ſmall village, much frequented for ſea bathing; from whence there is an eaſy communication by water, with

GREENOCK*.

THIS flouriſhing town is ſituated in the north weſt corner of the ſhire of Renfrew, and on the weſt ſide of the united bays of Greenock and Crawfurdsdyke, anciently called the bay of St. Laurence. So late as the beginning of the preſent century, Greenock conſiſted only of a few mean houſes, covered with thatch, without any harbour, and almoſt without trade, if we except ſome ſmall ſhare in the herring fiſhery.

PRIOR to the year 1636, Greenock had no exiſtence as a ſeparate pariſh, the village and lands having then made a part of the united pariſhes of Houſtoun and Innerkip. In that year, upon application of the proprietors, theſe lands were disjoined, and erected into a diſtinct pariſh, which in the year 1745 was again divided into two, called the Old and New pariſhes of Greenock.

THE increaſe of this town in point of extent and population, has been uncommonly rapid. Greenock, with its ſuburbs, and the village of Crawfurdsdyke adjoining to it, extend along the frith near one Engliſh mile; is in ſome places an eighth of that ſpace in breadth, and contains upwards of 15,000 inhabitants.

GREENOCK was erected into a burgh of barony in the year 1757, by Sir John Shaw, the ſuperior. It is governed by a council of nine feuers, two of whom are bailies. The village of Crawfurdsdyke is alſo a burgh of barony, but of a more ancient erection, being conſtituted by a charter from King Charles the II. in the year 1633. Beſide the town houſe, priſon, markets, bank, the two pariſh churches, chapel of eaſe, Galic chapel, and other public buildings, Greenock contains three or four meet-

* The name of this town is ſaid to be derived from the Galic *Grianeg*, ſignifying, according to etymologiſts in that language, the *Sunny Bay*, or *Bay of the Sun*.

ing-houſes for ſectaries of different denominations; theſe, as well as the more modern houſes in the town, are well built, and finiſhed with a degree of elegance highly characteriſtic of the opulence and wealth of the community ‡.

But the chief pride of this town is its excellent road and harbour, which have been the ſole means of raiſing it to its preſent ſtate of proſperity. By a ſand bank of a conſiderable breadth, ſtretching from Dumbarton to a little below the town, the road is made narrow, and conſequently deep. At the end, or tail (as it is uſually called) of this bank, there is at all times ſufficient depth of water, abundance of room, and good anchoring ground for hundreds of ſhips of any burden.—As to the harbour, the inhabitants of Greenock, at the beginning of this century, petitioned the Scotch parliament for a fund to build it, but for ſome reaſon which does not appear, this petition was refuſed.

Some time afterwards they entered into a contract with their ſuperior, Sir John Shaw, in conſequence of which the harbour was begun in 1707. Between two circular quays, which incloſe near ten acres, is a tongue or mid quay, conſiſting of near two thouſand feet of ſtone. The expence amounted to upwards of 100,000 merks Scots, in order to defray which, a voluntary aſſeſſment of 1s. 4d. was laid on each ſack of malt brewed within the limits of the town; but this proving inadequate to the debt incurred, ſo far alarmed the inhabitants, that they reſigned the harbour and aſſeſſment into the hands of Sir John Shaw.

After the Union, the trade of the port increaſed ſo rapidly, that in the year 1740 the whole debt was extinguiſhed, and there remained a ſurplus of 27,000 merks, the foundation of the pre-

‡ In ſeveral of the ſtreets, and on the quays of Greenock, as holdfaſts for ſhips, may be ſeen a number of iron guns of different ſizes, which were many years ago recovered by a diver from the wreck of one of the ſhips of the unfortunate Spaniſh armada, which ſunk off the old caſtle of Pencroſs, in the pariſh of Weſt Kilbride. The largeſt of them, of which the caliber is 6 inches, ſtill lies neglected on the beach, beſide the very romantic caſtle

ſent town's funds, which are now ſo far increaſed, that they yield (including the rents of warehouſes, and a water tax of 2½ per cent. on the rents of all houſes above 40s.) an yearly revenue to the community of upwards of L.1100 ſterling.

From the great increaſe of ſhipping, it was found neceſſary to make further additions to the harbour, and now a conſiderable part of the bay of Crawfurdsdyke is included by what is called the New Quay, which renders it conſiderably more extenſive and commodious than formerly; and much benefit likewiſe reſults from the excellent dry dock which has been built.

With reſpect to the trade of Greenock, the herring fiſhery ſeems firſt to have occupied the attention of the inhabitants. A ſociety of herring fiſhers was eſtabliſhed towards the end of the laſt century. The merchants of Glaſgow firſt, and afterwards the merchants here, were the exporters of this produce: They received in exchange, timber from the Baltic, and from France, Spain, and other parts of Europe, the reſpective productions of theſe countries.

The trade continuing to encreaſe, in 1714 a cuſtom-houſe was eſtabliſhed here as a branch of that of Port-Glaſgow. From this time an extenſive trade was carried on from Greenock by the merchants of Glaſgow, particularly to America, until the unhappy conteſt with that country gave a ſevere ſhock to the commerce of this port; and it was not till after peace was concluded with America that it began to revive, and it has continued to increaſe ſince that period.

In the ſtatement of the commerce of Glaſgow formerly given, the reader may obſerve an accurate liſt of the veſſels belonging to this port. Beſides theſe a very great number of other Britiſh and foreign veſſels are continually trading to and from Greenock.

The principal imports into Greenock are from the Weſt Indies, viz. rum, ſugar, cotton, coffee and mahogany.—From America, rice, naval ſtores, pot-aſh, oil and timber,—and from France, Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean, wines, fruits, &c. The coaſting trade is carried on to all the ports of Ireland, and of the weſt of England, for grain, &c. and the canal be-

tween the Forth and Clyde has opened an extenſive trade to the eaſt coaſt of Scotland and to London.

THE principal manufactures of Greenock are cordage, duck, candles, ſoap, ſaddles and ſhoes, which are exported in large quantities: there are alſo two ſugar houſes here. Ship-building is likewiſe carried on to a conſiderable extent, and the largeſt veſſel ever built in Scotland was launched from Greenock in 1791.

LEAVING this proſperous town and proceeding eaſtward up the banks of the Clyde, a ſucceſſion of villas, gardens, and well-cultivated fields, contraſted with the rugged aſpect of the high grounds to the ſouth, (whoſe ſummit, about two miles ſouth eaſt of Greenock, is near 800 feet above the level of the ſea) cannot fail to arreſt in a very agreeable manner, the attention of the traveller. Upon aſcending the brow of theſe hills, a proſpect, rich and varied, preſents itſelf to his eye. Below are the towns of Greenock and Port-Glaſgow, with their crowded harbours, and the number of veſſels ſailing to and from the port, impreſſes on the mind the moſt pleaſing conviction of our national conſequence and proſperity. On the oppoſite ſide of the frith are in view the pariſhes of Weſt Kilpatrick, Dumbarton with its rock and caſtle, and the peninſular pariſh of Roſeneath, on the ſouth eaſt part of which amidſt flouriſhing plantations, ſtands the caſtle of that name.

THE proſpect ſtill opens more extenſively upon aſcending to the ſummit of the Greenock hills, and from Corlic, the higheſt ground in the pariſh of Greenock, may be ſeen, beſides that of Renfrew, the counties of Bute, Arran and Argyll, with the lofty hills of Cowal, the moſt weſtern of the Scottiſh Alps, the Grampian mountains, and part of the counties of Perth, Stirling, Lanark and Air.

Two miles eaſtward from Greenock, along the banks of the Clyde, is ſituated

NEW PORT-GLASGOW.

THIS town, as has been already noticed, was a creation of Glaſgow. The magiſtrates and council of that city, in the year 1668, feued its ſcite from Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark, and

began to build the town and harbour, which was, with ſome adjoining farms, erected into a ſeparate pariſh in 1695, by the name of New Port-Glaſgow.

UPON the application of the inhabitants, it was about the year 1775, erected into a burgh of barony, with a council of thirteen perſons to regulate and manage its police. Theſe counſellors muſt each be poſſeſſed of at leaſt L.10 ſterling of heritable property within the town. They were choſen for the firſt time, by a general poll of all the feuers, and have been ſince elected by themſelves; four of them are diſqualified yearly by a plurality of votes, and four others who have not been in the council for three years before are choſen to fill up the vacant places. Of theſe counſellors, two are bailies, the one called the oldeſt bailie is choſen annually by the town council of Glaſgow, and the other, who is the youngeſt bailie, is elected by the counſellors themſelves.

PORT-GLASGOW, though inferior to Greenock in point of ſituation, population, or trade, is yet a very conſiderable town, adorned with many handſome houſes and well paved ſtreets. Its population, ſince the year 1755, when Dr. Webſter made up his account of the number of inhabitants in each pariſh of Scotland, has been greatly on the increaſe; the number at that time being 1695, whereas, at preſent, they amount to nearly 5000 ſouls. From the laſt mentioned year to 1775, the town had made a very rapid increaſe both in extent and population, chiefly owing to the trade carried on from the port during that period. From 1775 to 1783, the population of the town continued ſtationary. The cauſe of this was undoubtedly the American war, which, by unhinging thoſe ſprings of commerce upon which Glaſgow depended, conſequently ſtruck at the proſperity of this place: But ſince the concluſion of that unhappy conteſt, the town has been gradually increaſing, though not in ſuch a rapid manner as formerly.

AT Port-Glaſgow is eſtabliſhed the head cuſtom-houſe for the trade of Clyde. The officers employed in it having the King's commiſſion, or rather a Treaſury warrant, are a collector, a comptroller, a land-ſurveyor, a tide-ſurveyor, a weigher, ſix

land-waiters, ſeventeen tide-waiters, and ſix boatmen. Beſide its pariſh church, it contains a chapel of eaſe, built about the year 1774, according to an elegant plan, which is capable of containing upwards of 1800 people. The revenue amounts to about L.500 ſterling yearly. It ariſes chiefly from a tax of 2½ ſterling per cent. upon houſe rents; from another tax of two pennies Scots upon every pint of ale either brewed in the town, or brought into it; from the rents of the kirk ſeats and fleſh market, and from the harbour dues. This revenue is expended in paying the miniſter's ſtipends, the different ſchoolmaſters' ſalaries, in keeping the ſtreets and quays in repair, and other public purpoſes.

THE Clyde, oppoſite to the town, is near two miles in breadth, though there is only a ſmall part of it that is navigable by veſſels of burden. This part, commonly called the channel, and which has formerly been noticed, lies along the new Port-Glaſgow ſhore, is about 200 yards broad at an average, and every where ſo deep at high water, that the largeſt veſſels which enter the frith of Clyde can eaſily be moored in the harbour without diſcharging any part of their cargo. The tide riſes here about nine feet.

THE foreign imports of this port conſiſt chiefly of tobacco, ſugar, rum, cotton, mahogany, logwood, and ſtaves, together with timber, iron and hemp from the Baltic; and the exports are ſuch goods as ſuit the American and Weſt India markets. The coaſters are chiefly employed in carrying coals and merchant goods upon the river, and in bringing grain and other proviſions from Dumfrieſſhire and Ireland.

CONTIGUOUS to Port-Glaſgow on the eaſt, and upon a prominent neck of land overhanging the river, is ſituated the old caſtle of Newark, which formerly gave name to a village upon the ſcite of the preſent town of Port-Glaſgow. This caſtle was long in the poſſeſſion of the Maxwells, a very ancient family in Renfrewſhire, and now belongs to William Hamilton, Eſq; of Wiſhaw. In former times, it ſerved as a manſion-houſe to the barony of Newark, and from its caſtelated form and ſituation, it appears to have been a place of great ſtrength. By an in-

ſcription upon one corner, it would ſeem to have been built in the year 1599, though another part of it, from its mode of architecture, and preſent ſtate of decay, appears to be of a much more ancient date.

PROCEEDING eaſtward in the former direction, the road, for ſeveral miles, continues nearly parallel with the river, till in the neighbourhood of Biſhoptown, (a ſeat anciently the property of the family of Briſbane, now belonging to Lord Sempill,) it, by a gradual aſcent gains the ſummit of the ridge. In this ſituation, the landſcape to the north well merits attention: In the foreground the Clyde moves majeſtically along towards the weſt. Ariſing from its flood, and near to its oppoſite bank, is the pictureſque rock of Dumbarton, the town of that name, its bridge, glaſshouſes and ſpire; beyond, the rich vale of the Leven opens to the eye, ſtudded with numerous ſeats, villas, and the buſy ſcenes of manufacturing induſtry; and farther on, the ſummit of Ben Lomond, towering far above his kindred hills, cloſes upon the north, the back ground of this beautiful ſcene.

NOT far eaſtward is the bridge of Inchinnan, of a beautiful and very uncommon ſtructure. It was built in the year 1759, and ſtands immediately over the conflux of the Carts, and the Gryffe, which at this place form a body of water betwixt 5 and 600 feet in breadth. From the centre of the bridge, towards the ſouth, a tranſverſe arch is caſt over to the angle of ground called the Abbot's Inch, formed by the junction of theſe two rivers. Along the ſummit of this arch runs the high road to Paiſley, forming a right angle with the longitudinal direction of the bridge, by which particular conſtruction, either or both of thoſe rivers may be paſſed over as may beſt ſuit the purpoſe of the traveller*. In this neighbourhood formerly ſtood a noble palace, one of the ſeats of the illuſtrious family of Lennox. It

* This bridge conſiſts of nine arches, four upon one ſide of the tranſverſe arch, and five upon the other; it is 775 feet long, and 19 broad, and is ornamented with two turrets or watch towers riſing above the center arches. Upon the weſt end are erected two handſome dials cut in marble.

was built by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, in the year 1506, and its veſtiges, till within theſe few years, were ſufficiently viſible, though they are now entirely obliterated by the plough; but ſome ſtones with inſcriptions belonging to that edifice, may yet be ſeen in the wall of an adjoining barn.

In this neighbourhood alſo, is ſituated the royal burgh of

RENFREW,

a place of very conſiderable antiquity, and which, as the county town gives name to the ſhire. It was erected into a royalty by Robert the II who uſed often to reſide here in a palace which ſtood upon the banks of the Clyde, at a place ſtill called the Caſtle-hill. This monarch firſt erected Renfrew into an independent ſheriffdom, as preceding his reign, it had belonged to that of Lanark.

Renfrew, in the courſe of the laſt century, ſtood upon the immediate banks of the Clyde, and veſſels of conſiderable burden were built cloſe to the town; but the river having left its ancient bed, at ſome diſtance above, took its preſent courſe by a ſemi-circular ſweep to the north of what is called the King's Inch, and thereby left the town at a greater diſtance from its banks. In the old bed of the river there is cut a canal from the Clyde to the town, by which even large veſſels can come up and unload at ſpring tides. Renfrew is but an inconſiderable place, in regard either to trade or population, when compared with the thriving towns around. The principal branch of trade here is the weaving of muſlins for the manufacturers of Glaſgow and Paiſley. It is governed by a proveſt, two bailies and ſixteen counſellors.

Near to this place was defeated and ſlain, Sumerled, thane of Argyle, who, in 1164, with a great army of banditti collected from Ireland and other parts, landed in the bay of St. Laurence, and led them in rebellion againſt Malcolm III.—The brave, but unfortunate Marquis of Argyll, was alſo taken in this neighbourhood, towards the end of the laſt century, made a priſoner by the Laird of Greenock, and carried to Edinburgh, where he ſuffered.

Betwixt Renfrew and Paiſley the country aſſumes the form

of a beautiful plain, ſubdivided in every direction with hedges and belts of planting, and in the higheſt ſtate of culture. Every where are ſcattered in this fertile tract, the ſeats of the landholder, the habitations of the farmer or manufacturer.

PAISLEY.

THIS town is of very great antiquity, and according to the beſt antiquaries, is ſuppoſed to have been the Vanduara of Ptolemy. It was erected into a burgh of barony in the year 1488, upon the application of the abbot of the monaſtery which had been eſtabliſhed here for ſeveral ages preceding. Yet ſtill at the beginning of this century, it appears to have been but an inconſiderable place. Crawford, who wrote his hiſtory of Renfrewſhire about that time, deſcribes it as conſiſting of one principal ſtreet, about half a mile in length, and containing only betwixt two and three thouſand ſouls.

PAISLEY now contains about 23,000 inhabitants, is pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the White Cart, over which it has three ſtone bridges. Its principal ſtreet, which runs from eaſt to weſt, is of a great length, and contains a number of handſome and well finiſhed houſes. The other ſtreets, which in general, branch from this main ſtem, have likewiſe many good buildings.

OF the public edifices in this town, the old Abbey * is the

* A particular hiſtory of this abbey would fill many pages. It was founded as a priory for monks of the order of Clugni, about the year 1160, by Walter, Great Steward of Scotland. It was afterwards raiſed to the rank of an abbey, and the lands belonging to it were by Robert the II. erected into a regality under the juriſdiction of the Abbot. After the Reformation, the abbey was ſecularized by the Pope, in favour of Lord Claud Hamilton, third ſon of the Duke of Chatlerault, as a reward for his ſteady adherence to the cauſe of Queen Mary; and in 1583, it was by the King and Parliament erected into a temporal lordſhip, and Lord Claud was created Lord Paiſley. It continued in poſſeſſion of that family till 1653, when Lord Claud's grandſon, James, Earl of Abercorn, ſold the lordſhip of Paiſley to the Earl of Angus, who, next year, ſold it to William, Lord Cochrane.—Great part of the lordſhip was, at different times,

chief. Though not entire, its remains ſtill demonſtrate its former magnificence. It has originally been in the form of a croſs. The great north window is of beautiful workmanſhip, and as ſuch, ſtands high in the eſtimation of the connoiſſeurs of Gothic architecture. Only the chancel of this abbey now remains. It is divided into a middle and two ſide aiſles by lofty columns, whoſe capitals are ornamented by groteſque figures, and ſupporting Gothic or pointed arches. Above theſe are another range of pillars much larger, being the ſegment of a circle, and above theſe again, a row of arched niches from end to end, over which is the roof terminating in an angle. Both the weſt and north doors are highly decorated with ſculpture; indeed, the whole outſide has been profuſely ornamented, than which ſcarce any thing lighter or richer can be imagined. About the year 1789, this building was begun to be fitted up of new for a place of worſhip, and now that it is finiſhed, no town, it is believed, in Scotland, can boaſt of a more elegant church.

THE Earl of Abercorn's burial place is alſo well deſerving of attention. It is an old Gothic chapel, without pulpit or pew, or any ornament whatever, but has the fineſt echo perhaps in the world. When the end door, the only one it has, is ſhut, the noiſe is equal to a loud and not very diſtant clap of thunder; if a good voice ſings, or if a muſical inſtrument is played upon, the effect is inexpreſſibly agreeable. In this chapel is the monument of Marjory Bruce, daughter of Robert the Bruce, wife of Walter, Great Steward of Scotland, and mother of Robert the II. Her ſtory is ſingular: In the year 1317, when ſhe was big with child, ſhe broke her neck while hunting in this neighbourhood; the Cæſarian operation was inſtantly performed, and

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ſold off by the family of Dunconald, and what remained of it was in 1764 re purchaſed by the late Earl of Abercorn.

The monks of this abbey are ſuppoſed to have written a chronicle of the affairs of Scotland, called, the Black Book of Paiſley, from the colour of its cover. This curious monument of antiquity, cited frequently by Buchanan, belonged to the Preſident Spottiſwoode, and after his death was carried into England by General Lambert, and is now in the King's Library, at St. James's.

the child taken out alive; but the operator chancing to hurt one eye with his inſtrument, occaſioned the blemiſh that gave Robert II. afterwards the epithet of *Blear eye*, and the monument is alſo ſtyled that of *Queen Bleary*. In the ſame chapel were interred Elizabeth Muir, and Euphemia Roſs, both conſorts to the ſame monarch.

BESIDE the Abbey Church, which, till the year 1738, was the only place of worſhip in Paiſley, there are now three others belonging to the Eſtabliſhment, viz. the Laigh or Low Church, the High and Middle Churches.—The Laigh Church was built about the year 1738, is in the form of a Greek croſs, and very well laid out.—The High Church was erected in the year 1756. It is a handſome building, of the form of an oblong ſquare of 82 feet by 62, and capable of containing upwards of 3000 people. It has a beautiful and lofty ſpire, which, from its ſituation, commands a very extenſive and variegated proſpect.—The Middle Church was erected in the year 1781: It is not ſo large as the High Church, but is well built and handſomely finiſhed. The ſame year this church was erected, the town was divided into three ſeparate pariſhes, called after the names of theſe reſpective churches.

THE town houſe of Paiſley is a fine edifice, with a ſpire and clock; it ſtands at the croſs in the centre of the town, and contains a priſon, court-hall, and a ſet of other apartments, which are now let for an inn. The fleſh market is much eſteemed as neat and commodious. The poor houſe is a large building, with a garden behind, ſituated oppoſite to the quay; it was erected in the year 1752 for the ſupport of poor and deſtitute children, and as an aſylum for the aged. The Paiſley bank, and Abercorn inn likewiſe deſerve notice; they are handſome buildings in the modern taſte, ſituated near the eaſtern extremity of the town. Paiſley contains alſo ſeveral meeting-houſes for diſſenters of different denominations, which our limits will not allow us to ſpecify.

TO its manufactures, however, is Paiſley indebted for its preſent importance; theſe may be traced from very ſmall beginnings. Not long after the Union, when a free trade was open-

ed with England, the ſpirit of manufacture began to ſhew itſelf here, and the fabrics produced were made upon ſuch juſt and economical principles, and with ſo much taſte and judgment, that they found a ready market not only at home, but likewiſe in the neighbouring kingdom. The trade of Paiſley at that period, owed its chief encouragement to a number of itinerant merchants, many of whom having frequented Paiſley as their ſtaple, came afterwards to ſettle in it, and bought up large quantities of its manufactures, which they vended amongſt their friends and correſpondents in England. The merchants of Glaſgow afterwards found their account in purchaſing theſe goods, which they chiefly exported to the London or foreign markets.

SUCH was the ſtate of trade and manufactures in Paiſley, from a ſhort time after the Union, till about the year 1760.—The different articles fabricated during that period, were at firſt coarſe chequered linen cloth and Bengals, afterwards chequered coloured handkerchiefs, ſome of them fine and beautifully variegated. Theſe were ſucceeded by manufactures of a more light and fanciful kind, ſuch as plain, ſtriped and ornamented lawns, and linen gauze.

THE making of white ſewing thread was early introduced at Paiſley, principally through the exertions of a Mrs. Hamilton of Bargarran, who, about the year 1725, found means to procure from Holland, the machinery neceſſary for this purpoſe. It has had here its principal ſeat ever ſince, and is now carried on to a very conſiderable extent.

ABOUT the year 1760 the making of ſilk gauze was firſt attempted at Paiſley, in imitation of that of Spittalfields in London. The ſucceſs was beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations of thoſe who engaged in it The inventive genius, the patient application of the workmen, and the cheapneſs of labour at that time, gave it every advantage for being naturalized here. The conſequence was, that by the ſuperiority of the Paiſley manufacture, Spittalfields was obliged to relinquiſh this branch. Companies came down from London to carry it on here, where it proſpered and increaſed, and not only became the great diſtin-

guiſhing manufacture of this town, but occupied the country round to the diſtance of twenty miles*.

THE change of faſhion has been for theſe ſeveral years paſt, unfavourable to the ſilk manufacture. That of muſlin has ſucceeded, and is now carried on with a degree of ardour which has hitherto enſured it complete ſucceſs. Every where in the neighbourhood of this town, are mills erected for ſpinning cotton yarn, and though a vaſt quantity is prepared, they are yet inſufficient to ſupply the demands, ſo that it continues to be imported from England, and other parts.

BESIDES theſe principal manufactures, here are tanneries, two ſoap and candle works, a ribbon manufacture, and another of incle and tapes, in each of which buſineſs is carried on to a very conſiderable extent†.

PAISLEY derives great advantage to her trade and manufactures from the navigation of the Cart, which having been deepened ſome years ago, now admits veſſels drawing ſeven feet of water from the Clyde to the quay, and this, even in ordinary tides; ſo that an eaſy communication is opened by water from Paiſley, not only with the city of Glaſgow, the towns of Greenock and Port-Glaſgow, and the Weſt of England, but alſo through the channel of the Great Canal with Leith, London, and the Continent of Europe.

WITH reſpect to the political conſtitution of this town, it is governed by three magiſtrates and ſeventeen counſellors, choſen annually upon the firſt Monday after Michaelmas, the term at which ſimilar elections take place in general throughout Scotland.

ABOUT two miles eaſtward from Paiſley, and at a ſhort di-

* To give ſome idea of the extent to which it was carried on in conjunction with the thread manufacture, it appeared, from an accurate calculation, that in the year 1784, their value amounted to the ſum of L.579,185 16 6, and that 26,484 perſons were employed in carrying them on.

† The total value annually of the Paiſley manufactures has been lately calculated at L.700,000 ſterling.

ſtance to the right from the great road to Glaſgow, ſtands in a moſt charming ſituation, the ruins of

CRUICKSTONE CASTLE.

It is now a mere fragment, only part of a ſquare tower remaining of a place of much magnificence, when in its full glory. This was originally the property of the Crocs, a potent family in this county; but in the reign of Malcolm the II. it was conveyed by the marriage of the heireſs-daughter of Robert de Croc into the family of the Stewarts, in after times Earls and Dukes of Lennox, who had great poſſeſſions in this neighbourhood. To this place, Henry Darnly retired with his beautiful and unfortunate queen; and here, according to tradition, the yew tree ſtill exiſts that witneſſed their fond endearments. To perpetuate their remembrance, while her love for Darnly intermingled itſelf in all her thoughts, Mary had the figure of this tree impreſſed upon her coins.

Not far diſtant from Cruickſtone is the Halket, an elegant ſeat of the Earl of Glaſgow, ſurrounded with a beautiful policy and thriving plantations. Of the many other ſeats, villas and fine ſcenes betwixt Paiſley and Glaſgow, our limits will not allow us to ſay further, than that they are numerous, elegant, and highly demonſtrative of the wealth and taſte of their poſſeſſors.

HAVING finiſhed the firſt part of this ſketch, and deſcribed as conciſely as poſſible the moſt intereſting objects that occur in the courſe of a tour from Glaſgow to Loch Lomond, and in the return by the way of Loch Long, Greenock, &c. it now remains to point out, and deſcribe in a ſimilar manner, ſuch places or objects as merit notice betwixt this city and

THE FALLS OF THE CLYDE,

returning by a ſomewhat varied courſe.

PROCEEDING eaſtward from Glaſgow, and paſſing the villages of Camlachie and Tolcroſs, the firſt object that merits attention is the extenſive iron works in the neighbourhood of the latter village. Theſe works are the property of Meſſrs. Eding-

ton and Co. and were begun to be erected in 1786. Their ſituation is exceedingly favourable; abundance of coal is obtained within 200 yards of their ſcite, and iron ſtone of a very rich quality is in great plenty in the neighbourhood. Upwards of 30,000 tons of coal are conſumed at theſe works annually, and betwixt 4 and 500 mechanics and labourers find employment. Here are not only manufactured all kinds of caſt iron goods, but maleable iron is made from the pig, cannon are caſt and bored by a very ingenious machine, and a vaſt quantity of balls, bombs, and other engines of deſtruction are the daily produce of theſe works.

At the diſtance of about ſix miles from Glaſgow, the Clydeſdale road branches to the right from the great road to Edinburgh. A ſhort way farther, the former road croſſes the river North Calder by a bridge, and immediately thereafter you fall in with the banks of the Clyde. The country from Glaſgow to this point, though rich and well cultivated has nothing in its appearance either very picturesque or intereſting. But here the ſcenery begins to change; objects both picturesque and intereſting are ſcattered around as you advance, and by a continued variety create theſe ideas which are ſo highly gratifying to every mind ſuſceptible of the beauties of nature.

From the bridge over the Calder the road runs parallel to the banks of the Clyde, through a beautiful plain, till it arrives in the neighbourhood of the village of Uddingſtone. This village, which is ſituated in an elevated ſituation, commands towards the weſt, an extenſive and highly diverſified proſpect:—the Clyde, —the city of Glaſgow—the numerous ſeats around, and the diſtant hills of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Argyllſhires lie extended before the eye. A ſhort way from Uddingſtone is the village of Bothwell, in the vicinity of which is the ancient and modern caſtles of that name, the property of Lord Douglas.

BOTHWELL CASTLE.

The old caſtle of Bothwell is moſt enchantingly ſituated, upon the banks of the Clyde, which here makes a noble ſweep. Though it has been long in ruins, it ſtill exhibits ſtriking remains of its ancient grandeur, and of the potency of its poſſeſ-

ſors. Two of its towers are nearly entire; in the higheſt is ſtill a ſtair which conducts to the top, from whence a beautiful and extenſive view is obtained, and, in the corner of another, is to be ſeen the well which ſupplied its inhabitants with water. The whole building has been very extenſive, when entire; what remains, ſtill occupies a ſpace of about 234 feet in length, by 100 in breadth: its walls are upwards of 15 feet in thickneſs, and in ſome places 60 feet high, built of a beautiful red coloured ſtone.

THIS caſtle once made a conſpicuous figure in the hiſtory of Scotland: Its hiſtory is curious and intereſting, but our limits will not allow us to enter into a particular detail.—It appears to have been about the beginning of the 13th century, the property of Sir David Oliphant*. His daughter who was heireſs of Bothwell, having married Sir William de Moray, the caſtle and lordſhip came into the family of that name. From the Morays it was wreſted by Edward the I. of England, and given to Aimer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, Governor of Scotland, and thither he fled† upon his defeat by Bruce at the battle of Loudon-hill in 1307. Upon the forfeiture of Pembroke it was beſtowed by King Robert the Bruce upon Andrew Murray, a brave and intrepid warrior, and lineally deſcended of its former poſſeſſors. With his grand-daughter it came to Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, by marriage, and continued one of the chief ſeats of that powerful family, till their forfeiture by King James II. in the year 1445. It was by that monarch given to Lord Chrichton, ſon to Chancellor Chrichton. Chrichton was forfeited in 1485. It was then given by James III. to the Lord Monipenny, from whom it was ſoon retaken, upon pretence that it had been given by the King in his minority, and

* From the caſtle of Bothwell, Edward III publiſhed a writ requiring his Parliament to aſſemble for concerting means of defence againſt the Scots in the year 1336.—In the following year it was beſieged by the Scots, taken and diſmantled. In this caſtle were impriſoned many of the Engliſh nobility taken at the battle Bannockburn.

† Douglas's Peerage.—Guthrie's Hiſtory of Scotland.

was thereafter beſtowed by him upon John Ramſay, his favourite, who enjoyed it till the year 1488, when he was forfeited for counterfeiting a commiſſion under the great ſeal to the Earl of Northumberland. It having again reverted to the crown, James IV. granted the caſtle and lordſhip to Patrick Hepburn, third Lord Hailes, whom he created Earl of Bothwell, a young nobleman of a great fortune, and no leſs ambition, who was one of the chief ringleaders in that horrid rebellion againſt James III. which proved ſo fatal to that monarch. In his line it continued till the year 1567, when James, fifth and laſt Earl of Bothwell, who married the unfortunate Mary Stewart, was forfeited for the murder of her former huſband, Henry Darnley, father of King James VI. It was afterwards given by that King to Francis Stuart, ſon of John, Prior of Coldingham, natural ſon of King James V.; and he being forfeited, the eſtate was gifted to the lairds of Buccleugh and Roxburgh, from whom the Marquis of Hamilton acquired the ſuperiority of the lordſhip of Bothwell. The property, which was leſs than the third of that lordſhip, with the caſtle of Bothwell, was diſponed, by Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, to Douglas, Earl of Angus, in exchange for the lordſhip of Liddiſdale, the patrimonial portion of his ſon the Earl of Forfar. By the death of Archibald, Earl of Forfar, in the year 1715, the noble family of Douglas, as neareſt heirs, came again into the poſſeſſion of the caſtle of Bothwell, and with them it ſtill remains.

The modern caſtle of Bothwell which ſtands in a beautiful lawn in the neighbourhood of theſe magnificent ruins, is an elegant ſtructure, containing many handſome and princely apartments. It was erected by its preſent noble owner, Lord Douglas, nearly in the ſituation where formerly ſtood another manſion-houſe of this fair barony, built by one of the Earls of Forfar. But to its policy is Bothwell chiefly indebted for its fame. It lies principally upon the ſloping banks of the Clyde, and around the ruins of the old caſtle, which forms one of its moſt ſtriking features—the beautiful and variegated woods which clothe the banks; the diſpoſition of the walks, which at every turn preſent ſome new ſcene or intereſting proſpect; the Clyde, which

here makes a noble ſweep, deep ingulphed amongſt rocks and copſes, and the ivy-clad and mouldering towers of the old caſtle, proudly ſituated upon a lofty bank, conſpire to render Bothwell a paradifical ſpot, well worthy the abode of the repreſentative of the illuſtrious houſe of Douglas.

On the oppoſite ſide of the river, and perched upon the ſummit of a lofty rock, are the ruins of Blantyre priory, the property of Lord Blantyre. This priory appears from hiſtory, to have been founded before the end of the 13th century, and was dependent upon the monaſtery of Jedburgh. Upon the abolition of the Romiſh religion in Scotland in the 16th century, it fell into the hands of a Walter Stuart, Lord Privy Seal, who was afterwards created Lord Blantyre*. On the ſame ſide of the river with theſe ruins, and a little way to the eaſt, are ſituated ſome extenſive cotton works, the property of Mr. Monteith of Glaſgow.

Neither is the church of Bothwell undeſerving of notice. It was founded by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, in 1398, and munificently endowed for a provoſt and eight prebendaries, by a grant of many lands in the neighbourhood, and others at a greater diſtance. It is built in the Gothic ſtyle, of excellent workmanſhip. The roof is arched, lofty, and has a very fine appearance. The whole area is enlightened by a tier of large windows on each ſide, and a great window in the eaſt end, in the upper part of which are cut the Douglas arms. The noble founder, according to tradition, lies interred here. The ſame year that he died, viz. 1400, his daughter, Marjory Douglas, was married in this church to David, Prince of Scotland.

About a mile to the eaſtward of the village of Bothwell is Bothwell bridge, celebrated from the battle fought near it on the ſouth bank of the Clyde in 1679, between the Covenanters

* Between the old caſtle and this priory, tradition informs us, there formerly exiſted a ſubterraneous paſſage under the Clyde, by which the more tender part of its inhabitants fled in the time of danger to the protection which a monaſtery in thoſe barbarous times afforded.

and the King's troops, the event of which was fatal to the affairs of the former. The ſame bridge, celebrated in the ſtory of that battle, ſtill ſtands.

Two miles farther on, lies

HAMILTON,

one of the handſomeſt of the ſmaller towns in Scotland, ſituated in a beautiful, populous, and highly cultivated country, and in the neighbourhood of two fine rivers, Clyde and Avon, which unite their waters in its vicinity.

HAMILTON contains 3600 inhabitants, and owes its exiſtence to the noble family of that name who have had their principal reſidence here, ſince the time of Robert the Bruce. The original name of the lands or barony around, appears to have been Cadzow, or Cadow. This barony was granted to an anceſtor of the noble owner on the following occaſion: In the time of Edward II. lived *Sir Gilbert De Hambleton*, or *Hampton**, an Engliſhman of rank, who happening at Court to ſpeak in praiſe of Robert the Bruce, received, on that account an inſult from John De Spenſer, chamberlain to the King, whom he fought and ſlew. Dreading the reſentment of that potent family, he fled to the Scottiſh monarch, who received him with open arms, and eſtabliſhed him at the place the family now poſſeſſes, whoſe name, in after times, was changed from that of Cadzow to Hamilton; and in 1445, the lands were erected into a lordſhip, and the then owner, Sir James, ſat in Parliament as Lord Hamilton.

THE ſame nobleman founded the collegiate church at Hamilton in 1451, for a provoſt and ſeveral prebendaries, and in five years thereafter, Hamilton was erected into a free burgh of barony. In 1548, Mary, Queen of Scotland, created this town a free royal burgh; but the rights and privileges thus acquired, were, after the Reſtoration, reſigned into the hands of William and Ann, Duke and Ducheſs of Hamilton, who, in 1670 reſtored to the community its former poſſeſſions, and erected it into a burgh of regality, dependent on them and their ſucceſſors,

* Camden.

and thus it has continued, after ſome ineffectual ſtruggles, to the preſent time.

HAMILTON formerly ſtood cluſtered around the reſidence of the family, or Hamilton houſe. By degrees, the lower part of the town was purchaſed and pulled down; it then ſtretched itſelf towards the ſouth and weſt, and the palace is now almoſt left ſtanding detached. Beſide ſome handſome private houſes, there are ſeveral public buildings deſerving of notice. Amongſt theſe, the town houſe appears to be one of the moſt ancient; it was erected in 1643, and contains a court-hall, priſon, &c.—The pariſh church is an elegant building, and from its ſituation, on an elevated piece of ground, is ſeen to much advantage. It was erected in 1732, after a deſign of the elder Adams. Here are alſo two meeting-houſes for diſſenters, one near the weſt end of the town, built in 1776, the other at the oppoſite point, built in 1761. The public markets are neat and commodious. Near to the town houſe ſtands an hoſpital, built inſtead of one which ſtood in the lower part of the town. This was endowed by the noble family of Hamilton, and other pious donors. It contains lodgings for eight poor men, and a hall for morning and evening prayers. Farther to the weſt, there is another for four old men and their families, built and endowed in the year 1775, by a Mr. William Aikman, a neighbouring proprietor. In the neighbourhood have alſo lately been erected, handſome and commodious barracks, for the reception of horſe and foot.

HAMILTON has ſeveral manufactures; that which is carried to the greateſt extent, is the weaving of cotton ſtuffs for the manufacturers of Glaſgow. The tanning and dreſſing of leather is alſo no inconſiderable branch of trade here. A manufacture of thread lace has long been carried on here, but, from the fluctuation of faſhion, it is now on the decline. Saddlery, and the manufacture of candles, are alſo carried on to ſome extent. The latter manufacture is famous.

HAMILTON palace well merits attention. It ſeems to have been built at different periods: that part which is moſt ancient, was erected in the year 1591. The more modern, and moſt conſiderable part was built in the end of the laſt century. The

buildings of the palace form three ſides of a quadrangle: ſeveral of the rooms are ſpacious, and elegantly finiſhed.—But the paintings of Hamilton houſe conſtitute its principal ornaments; theſe are indeed worthy of admiration, and ſeveral of the rooms are well furniſhed with them, but particularly the gallery. The moſt remarkable piece is *Daniel in the Lions Den*, by Rubens. The prophet is repreſented ſitting naked in a cave, ſurrounded by lions; an opening at the top, through which he had been let down, affords light to the picture. The face of Daniel is moſt inimitably painted. If ever the mixed paſſions did any where exiſt, they do in the face of Daniel; at leaſt, from the juſtneſs of the repreſentation, you are ſo entirely intereſted in the action, that the imagination is apt to run before the eye, and fancy a thouſand emotions, both of hope and fear, which may not really exiſt. The former appears the ruling paſſion, but a cold, damp ſweat hangs evidently on the cheek, the effect of conflict. The whole head is a matchleſs piece of art: nor is the figure inferior. The hands are claſped; agony appears in every muſcle, and in the whole contracted form. In a word, nothing can be more ſtrongly conceived, more thoroughly underſtood, more delightfully coloured, or more delicately touched, than the whole figure; it appears, indeed, all glowing over with beauties, without one defect. The lions, of which there are ſix, with two lioneſſes, are well diſpoſed, and ſtand round the prophet with that indifference which ſeems to have ariſen from a ſatiety of food: One is yawning, another ſtretching, and a third lying down. Of theſe laſt figures, as well as upon the general diſtribution of the light, ſome criticiſms have been made; if, however, they have any foundation, they are more than counterbalanced by the grand effect of the whole, which is allowed by judges, to be not only the beſt picture in Scotland, but the maſter-piece of the immortal Rubens.

THE *Marriage Feaſt*, by Paul Veroneſe, and the portrait of the *Earl of Denbigh*, by Rubens, are alſo diſtinguiſhed paintings. In the former, the obſtinacy and reſiſtance of the intruder, who came without the wedding garment, is ſtrongly expreſſed; and in the latter, the countenance is ſo full of nature and character,

that you are amazed the power of colours can expreſs life ſo ſtrongly.

About a mile to the eaſtward of Hamilton, you fall in with the Avon, a beautiful ſtream, which gives name to Avondale, a tract of country lying alongſt its banks, rich in the produce of the dairy. The bridge*, which croſſes the river here, is of conſiderable antiquity. It was erected before the year 1500, and conſiſts of three arches, built in the manner peculiar to ſuch edifices of that age. The view from this ſituation is deſervedly eſteemed—the banks of the river are high, precipitous in ſome places, and in others beautifully diverſified with ſtately woods of oak, aſh, and horn beam—Barncluth, a pleaſant ſpot, formerly belonging to the Hamiltons of Pencaitland, compoſes one of the objects of the landſcape. It is ſituated upon a lofty bank, on the weſt of the river, and is much reſorted to by ſtrangers for its beautiful ſituation, terrace walks, and picturesque views.

Farther up the Avon, and ſeated upon the ſummit of a rock, overhanging the river, are the ruins of Cadzow caſtle, the ancient ſeat of the family of Hamilton. It was plundered, and partly demoliſhed by the Regent Murray's ſoldiers in the reign of Queen Mary; ſince then it has continued in a ſtate of deſolation and ruin. In the park, near theſe ruins, are ſome of the ſtatelieſt oaks in Scotland, the only remains of that great foreſt, which, at one time, nearly covered Clydeſdale. Within the preſent century the number of theſe noble trees have been greatly diminiſhed, ſome having fallen through decay, others have been cut down, and of thoſe that remain, many are now only mutilated trunks, ſome of which meaſure in circumference, upwards of twenty-ſeven feet. Here, ſo late as the year 1760, were a few of thoſe white cattle with black or brown ears and muzzles, once ſo common in Scotland. Their ſhyneſs and ferocity of temper rendered them troubleſome and of little

* This bridge, tradition informs us, was built by a wealthy prieſt, who having been ſtopped from proceeding to a meeting of his brethren at Hamilton, by the ſwelling of the river, was ſo provoked, that he immediately ordered the preſent bridge to be erected at his own expence.

uſe, they were therefore exterminated in the year above-mentioned.

On the oppoſite bank of the Avon, and at no great diſtance, in a moſt commanding ſituation, is Chatlerault, an elegant ſummer houſe belonging to the family of Hamilton. It was built about the year 1730, from a deſign of the elder Adams, and is intended for an imitation of the caſtle of Chatlerault in France, of which the chief of this family is duke. It is ſurrounded with a fine park well ſtocked with fallow deer.

From the bridge of the Avon, the great park of Hamilton accompanies you for ſome conſiderable way upon the right, and from the height of its incloſures, precludes the poſſibility of any view in that direction. On the other hand, from the gentle decline of the ground to the Clyde, the proſpect is more open; a beautiful ſtrath of country lying alongſt its banks, is immediately under the eye, full of objects both picturesque and beautiful. The houſe of Dalziel, ſurrounded with fine plantations, appears here to much advantage, on the oppoſite ſide of the river. It is an ancient and ſtrong built fabric, the manſion of a once extenſive barony, formerly the property of the anceſtors of the Dalziels *, Earls of Carnwath, from whom it was purchaſed in the laſt century, by a progenitor of Mr. Hamilton its preſent poſſeſſor.

Farther to the weſt, and upon the ſummit of a beautiful bank overhanging the Clyde, is a ſummer houſe belonging to

* This ancient family, if we can credit tradition, obtained at once their name and theſe lands from a very ſingular circumſtance, not unworthy of notice. In the reign of Kenneth II. a kinſman and favourite of that king was taken priſoner by the Picts, put to death, and hung upon a gibbet, in view of the Scottiſh camp. This ſo provoked Kenneth, that he offered a conſiderable reward to any of his ſubjects who would take down and carry off the body. For ſome time none would undertake the taſk. At laſt a Gentleman came forward to the king, and in the old Scottiſh or Celtic tongue, ſaid, *Dal zell*, ſignifying, *I dare*. He accordingly performed the dangerous enterprize, for which he was rewarded with theſe lands upon the banks of the Clyde, and from this circumſtance he acquired his name, which was thereafter given to the eſtate.

Mr. Hamilton, ſituated in the ſame ſpot where formerly ſtood a *Caſtellum*, or Roman outpoſt. In this neighbourhood alſo, and built acroſs the river Eaſt Calder, at no great diſtance from its junction with the Clyde, is a ſemicircular arch, or bridge, the work of that great people. Alongſt this bridge the Roman road, or Watling-ſtreet, as it is called, ran weſtward to Dunglaſs. Its veſtiges, in many places are ſtill ſufficiently viſible.

At the diſtance of about one mile from the bridge of Avon, a gradual deſcent carries you to the more immediate banks of the Clyde, nearly oppoſite to the houſe of Cambuſnethan, the ſeat of Mr. Lockhart of Caſtlehill.—Cambuſnethan is moſt beautifully ſituated. Its charming lawn betwixt and the river, its aged limes, terrace walks, and the ſurrounding ſcenery, grand beyond deſcription, attract and rivet as it were the attention and admiration of every ſtranger.

From this ſituation, as you proceed eaſtward, the beauties of the vale of Clyde open ſtill more fully into view; the banks, on every hand, are diverſified with copſe-wood, with corn fields, or with ſeats; in ſome places they are more precipitous, in others leſs inclined. Numbers of rivulets, deſcending from the high grounds through picturesque glens, furniſh many beautiful caſcades, and contribute to heighten and diverſify the features of the landſcape. Thus the country continues to

DALSERF,

a village embowered amongſt orchards, the property of Miſs Hamilton, whoſe elegant ſeat ſtands upon an eminence to the eaſt of the village.—Aſcending the ſummit of a gentle riſe of ground, all at once burſts upon the ſight the princely towers of Mauldſlie caſtle, ſituated in a moſt beautiful lawn, diverſified with trees and watered by the Clyde, which, by a noble ſweep, encircles its ſouthern extremity.

MAULDSLIE CASTLE.

This elegant manſion, the ſeat of the Earl of Hyndford, was begun to be built in the year 1792, from a deſign of Robert Adams, Eſq; and is but lately finiſhed. Its length is about 104 by 58 feet over the walls. It is flanked by circular towers ariſing from the baſe, and terminating in a cone. The ſouth

front is likewiſe decorated with a circular and two ſquare projections in the center, and is otherwiſe beautifully ornamented and proportioned. The north front is one ſtorey higher, and is equally deſerving of praiſe. Its roof is alſo of a very ſingular, though beautiful conſtruction, which it is impoſſible to give an adequate idea of by any deſcription. From the ſituation at which the firſt ſight of Mauldſlie is ſeen, when coming from the weſt, in the immediate vicinity of Dalſerf houſe, is one of the richeſt and moſt charming proſpects in Scotland.—Your ſituation is upon a bold promontory, jutting out from the ſouth, which nature ſeems to have deſigned as the grand point from which were to be ſeen to moſt advantage the beauties of the vale of Clyde.

FIGURE to yourſelf an extenſive valley, whoſe ſloping banks are beautifully diverſified with woods, elegant ſeats and cottages, with the Clyde running in many beautiful meanders through its bottom; here, winding to the north, round the baſe of a proud promontory; there, it runs to the ſouth, encircling ſome extenſive lawn, covered with orchards or yellow corn fields, and level as the unruffled ſurface of the ocean; take into view the ſoft diſtance to the weſt, of the ærial tinted hills of Argyllſhire, or the lofty mountain of Tinto in the oppoſite direction: Paint all theſe objects in the moſt favourable ſituations, and with the moſt delicate tints which your imagination can fancy, and then you may have ſome idea of this charming ſcene.

FROM Dalſerf* to the Bridge of Nethan foot, a diſtance of between two and three miles, a ſucceſſion of objects equally beautiful with thoſe farther to the weſt, preſent themſelves to view. In ſome places you paſs through extenſive orchards, loaden with fruit, or in the oppoſite ſeaſon, perfuming the air with their odoriferous bloſſoms, and giving the landſcape

"The bloom of blowing Eden fair."

* A ſhort diſtance above the village of Dalſerf is ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of a Romiſh chapel, dedicated to St. Patrick, and from whence this lovely vale has ſometimes got the name of Dalpatrick.

THE banks of the river Nethan, which is croſſed by the bridge above-mentioned, near its conflux with the Clyde, abound for ſome miles upwards from that point, with many pictureſque ſcenes. Amidſt the moſt romantic of theſe, and upon a lofty promontory, ſurrounded on three ſides by the river, ſtand the ruins of the

CASTLE OF CRAIGNETHAN, OR DRAFFAN,

formerly a place of great ſtrength. It was anciently a ſeat of the family of Hamilton, whoſe arms are ſtill viſible above the gateway. Here the unfortunate Mary Stuart abode for a few days, after her flight from Lochleven. The caſtle of Draffan has ſuſtained ſeveral ſieges, as Buchanan and other hiſtorians relate; and during the laſt century it was the ſcene where ſome important tranſactions took place between the then chief of the family of Hamilton and the Covenanters. In the beginning of the preſent, it appears to have been the property of a family of the name of Hay. By them this caſtle and barony was diſponed to the houſe of Douglas.

LEAVING the bridge of Nethan, and continuing the route eaſtward, the vale begins to contract, the banks of the river on either hand become more ſteep and precipitous, rocks of a conſiderable height bound the river's courſe, which now ruſhes with impetuoſity through a broken channel, and augurs the approach to ſcenes of a different kind, than thoſe farther to the weſt.

YOU now enter the wood of Stonebyres, the property of Daniel Vere, Eſq; a foreſt of conſiderable extent. A hollow murmuring ſound firſt ſtrikes the ear; as you proceed, the noiſe increaſes, and the attention is more engaged. At laſt, having cleared the wood, a foot path to the left conducts to the verge of a tremendous precipice, from which you have a full view of the

FALL OF STONEBYRES,

a moſt beautiful cataract, of three ſeveral falls, over which the whole body of water in the Clyde ruſhes with a prodigious fury into a deep chaſm below*. The ear-ſtunning noiſe, the

* The height of the fall is about 60 feet.

lofty rocks which ſurround the water-fall, the variegated copſe-wood which covers their brow, and the effect produced from the grand combination of the whole, renders the Fall of Stonebyres a ſcene wonderfully grand and ſublime.

At no great diſtance from the Fall of Stonebyres the road croſſes the Clyde to the northern bank by the bridge of Lanark. This bridge, which conſiſts of three arches, was erected towards the end of the laſt century. Before that time, all communication with Lanark and the country to the ſouth was carried on acroſs the river by a ford and ferry boat.

From this bridge the high road leads you by a gradual aſcent alongſt the ſide of a wooded hill towards the town of

LANARK.

This is one of the moſt ancient towns in Scotland. According to the beſt antiquaries, it is the Colania of Ptolemy, a ſuppoſition by no means improbable, as it is certain that the Romans had in the neighbourhood ſeveral ſtations or camps, and that it lay nearly in the line of the great Roman road, called Watling-ſtreet, which extended from Carliſle to the weſtern boundary of the wall of Severus.—The Caſtle-hill of Lanark appears to have been a Roman ſtation, many monuments of antiquity having been found here, the veſtiges of that once mighty people.

Lanark, moſt probably had its exiſtence at the early period alluded to. In ſome centuries after, it ſeems to have been a place of ſome importance. Here, according to Buchanan, Kenneth II. in the year 978 called a Parliament, or meeting of the Eſtates of the realm, the firſt we meet with on record. It was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander I. whoſe charter, together with thoſe granted by Robert the Bruce and James V. were confirmed by Charles I. in the year 1632. At what time Lanark became the county town it is now impoſſible to determine. It is, however, probable, that as ſoon as the diviſion of Scotland into ſhires took place, Lanark obtained this eminence not only from its centrical ſituation, but alſo from its being the moſt conſiderable town in the diſtrict.

Several important tranſactions related in the Scottiſh hiſtory have occurred at Lanark, which our limits will not allow

us to particularize*.—This town is beautifully ſituated upon the ſouth ſide of a riſing ground, and upon the northern banks of the Clyde, from which it is at no great diſtance. It is built nearly in the figure of the letter K, at leaſt its principal ſtreets reſemble that particular form more nearly than any other. Theſe ſtreets are the High-ſtreet, which runs in a line with the Bloomgate eaſt and weſt, and terminates at the croſs, a little below which the Bloomgate begins and runs weſt to the extremity of the town; the Wellgate, which ſtrikes off from the croſs in a ſouth eaſt direction, and repreſents the upper branch of the letter above alluded to; and the Caſtlegate and Broomgate,

* We may, however, mention, that here the gallant Wallace made his firſt effort to redeem his country from the tyranny of the Engliſh, taking the place, and killing the Governor or Sheriff, a man of rank.—The caſtle of Lanark, which ſtood upon the ſcite of the old Roman fort has alſo undergone ſeveral ſieges. It was firſt erected by David I. and at times, we are informed, was the reſidence of that monarch. From this caſtle in the year 1197, is dated the charter granted by William the Lion to the town of Air, erecting it into a royal burgh. In the negotiation which took place between Philip of France and John Baliol, relative to the marriage of Philip's niece to Baliol's ſon, Baliol, in ſecurity of the lady's jointure mortgaged this caſtle, alongſt with his eſtates in France and ſome other lands.

Before the preſent Convention of Royal Burghs in Scotland had exiſtence, it appears that the affairs relative to them now under the cognizance of that Aſſembly, were committed to what was called the Court of the Four Burghs,—theſe burghs were Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Roxburgh. Whenever this laſt town happened to be in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, Lanark was the burgh that filled up the vacancy.

Lanark has likewiſe from a very remote period, had the privilege of keeping the ſtandard for all weights that are uſed in Scotland, which appears from ſeveral acts of Parliament. This privilege it ſtill retains. At the Union, a new ſet of ſtandard weights were tranſmitted by Government from London to Lanark, where they ſtill remain.—The writer of the Statiſtical Account of Lanark ſeems to think it dubious whether or not they exiſt, which is indeed truly aſtoniſhing, conſidering his acquaintance with the place, and accuracy in narrating moſt other facts. The writer of theſe ſheets can affirm that they do exiſt, and are uſed often for regulating the weights.

which likewiſe run off from the ſame point towards the ſouth-weſt, and fill up the remaining part of the figure.

THE town of Lanark is governed by a provoſt, two bailies, a dean of guild, and thirteen counſellors. It contains ſeven incorporations, viz. the ſmiths, ſhoemakers, wrights, taylors, weavers, dyers and ſkinners. The deacons of theſe incorporations form what is called the Seat of Deacons, which is the repreſentative body of the craftſmen. Lanark is claſſed with Linlithgow, Selkirk and Peebles, in ſending a member to the Britiſh Senate.

THE number of inhabitants in this town have been rapidly increaſing ſince the introduction of the cotton manufacture, they are at preſent betwixt 2 and 3000. The general aſpect of the place has alſo been much changed for the better, the houſes of late having been erected in a more elegant and ſhewy manner than formerly. With regard to public buildings, Lanark contains a handſome town houſe, near the centre of the town, built within theſe twenty years. In it are an elegant and large hall for county meetings, a council room, court hall and weigh-houſe. Immediately adjoining is the priſon, which has been lately enlarged by the addition of ſome apartments. This modern part alſo contains the office of the town clerk.—The parochial church, which ſtands directly in the centre of the town, is a large modern building, nearly ſquare, well lighted and fitted up. At the eaſt end is a lofty ſteeple, containing two bells, terminated by a dome. The grammar ſchool, is alſo a modern edifice. It ſtands in the Broomgate-ſtreet, and has an excellent ſchool-room, above which is another apartment, containing a library for the uſe of the inhabitants, bequeathed by the late William Smellie, M.D. a gentleman who alſo contributed to erect the building. In the ſame room is a very fine portrait of a late moſt reſpectable rector of this ſchool, Mr. Robert Thomſon, brother-in-law to the immortal author of the Seaſons. His memory will long be held dear. His reputation as a teacher was great;—many, now eminent in the learned profeſſions, as well as in other departments, have benefited by his inſtructions. The writer of theſe ſheets owes this ſmall tribute in gra-

titude to his memory.—The public markets are large and commodious. The meal market ſtands near the weſt end of the town in the Bloomgate-ſtreet.—The fleſh market is a modern building, erected upon the demolition of the old; it is ſituated in the Caſtlegate. In the old market, cattle uſed to be killed in preſence of the buyers; this nuiſance is now removed by the erection of a ſlaughter-houſe in a convenient ſituation.—In Lanark is alſo lately built by ſubſcription of the magiſtrates and freeholders of the county, an elegant and excellent inn with every requiſite accommodation. It is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Bloomgate-ſtreet, a little below the church. Nearly oppoſite is the Black Bull inn, which formerly was the principal one in the town. There are alſo here two meeting-houſes for diſſenters, lately erected. The firſt built, ſtands at the weſtern extremity of the town, and belongs to the Burghers; the other is at the ſouth end of the Broomgate, and pertains to a Relief congregation.

As to manufactures, the weaving of muſlins appears to be the principal. Formerly, a very great quantity of ſhoes were manufactured here, and exported to America during the late war; this manufacture is now, however, on the decline. The manufacture of ſtockings is not inconſiderable, upwards of ſixty frames are employed; a few years ago there was not above four or five of theſe machines in the town. Cabinet work, the making of candles, and tanning leather, are alſo carried on. The public fairs are of great ſervice to the trade here; there are no fewer than ſeven held annually, at each of which conſiderable buſineſs is tranſacted.

Lanark is now much reſorted to by ſtrangers, more eſpecially in the ſummer ſeaſon. The beautiful and romantic ſcenery, —the celebrated falls of the river Clyde, in the neighbourhood —the great cotton manufactures—and the opening of the new Clydeſdale road, have contributed to this end.

We have already mentioned the fall of Stonebyres, which is the loweſt upon the Clyde. Beſides it, there are two others higher up the river, viz. the Corra and Bonnington Linns. The

Engraved for the History of Glasgow

Drawn by Hamilton

Engraved by R. Scott

CORRA LINN *on the* RIVER CLYDE

firſt of theſe is about a mile and a half diſtant from Lanark, in a ſoutherly direction.—In the immediate neighbourhood of this fall ſtands the elegant ſeat of Lady Roſs Baillie, relict of the late gallant Admiral Lockhart Roſs, whoſe actions as a commander, will long ſtand famous in the naval hiſtory of this country.

THIS ſeat, which is a modern building, of beautiful architecture, is ſurrounded with a fine park full of waving ſwells, diverſified with trees, and laid out like the other parts of the policy, in a ſtyle that does honour to the taſte of the proprietor.—In croſſing this park by a handſome carriage road, the turbulent noiſe of the cataracts firſt diſtinctly ſtrike the ear—the ſound gradually increaſes—you arrive at the wooded banks of the Clyde—paſs two venerable and lofty cheſnuts, which guard the entry to theſe ſcenes, and after doubling a copſe, arrive in full view of

THE CORRA LINN,

the moſt pictureſque and ſublime of the falls of the Clyde.

THE Corra Linn is compoſed of two ſeparate falls, at an inconſiderable diſtance from each other, over which the vaſt body of water in the Clyde, ruſhes with impetuous fury into a deep abyſs, eighty feet below its former level. On every ſide the courſe of the river is environed with lofty rocks, of the moſt romantic forms, and covered with trees of every diverſity of foliage. Upon the ſummit of one of the higheſt, and directly above the upper fall, ſtands the ruinous caſtle of Corra, formerly the reſidence of a family of the name of Sommerville. More to the right, and environed amongſt trees, is the modern manſion of that name, the ſeat of Miſs Edmonſtones. Between theſe, and ſituated in a moſt ſingular ſituation, immediately on the verge of the fall, is a pictureſque mill, which, with the other objects juſt now mentioned, add no mean features to the grandeur of the landſcape.—To paint, however, in adequate language, the beauties of the ſcene, is a difficult, if not impoſſible taſk.—The mighty rolling of the waters, daſhing from rock to rock, as if they would pierce the earth to the centre—the thundering noiſe occaſioned by theſe concuſſions—the lofty rocks, the ivy-

clad and mouldering caſtle of Corra, ſhaking from its baſe*—and the thick clouds of miſt ariſing from the deep abyſs below, and towering towards heaven above the ſtately woods, form ſuch a ſcene, and produce ſuch effects upon the mind, as muſt certainly baffle the utmoſt powers of deſcription.

FROM the Corra Linn, the ſame walk which conducted you thither, leads upward to the fall of Bonnington, at the diſtance of ſomewhat more than half a mile. This walk is beautifully picturesque; it here leads through groves of lofty trees, intermixed with the honey-ſuckle, the wild roſe, or other flowering ſhrubs; there, it approaches the brink of ſome tremendous precipice, from which the Clyde appears deep ingulphed amongſt rocks, thundering and boiling through a broken and narrowed channel. In other ſituations, from the caſual opening of the woods, more diſtant proſpects are obtained, which, from the chaſteneſs of the compoſition, and richneſs of the foreground, compoſe unrivalled landſcapes.

FROM the ſummit of a lofty promontory, overhanging the Clyde, to which the foot path leads, you obtain the firſt and beſt view of the

FALL OF BONNINGTON,

conſiſting of one ſingle caſcade of twenty-ſeven feet in height. Like to the other falls, this is environed with rocks, covered with wood. The ſcenery is, however, of a ſofter kind than around thoſe we have already mentioned; and thoſe ideas of grandeur and magnificence which had been raiſed before, are now ſupplanted by others of a more tranquil, though perhaps, no leſs pleaſing kind.—From the ſituation at which the firſt view of the fall of Bonnington is ſeen, a ſimilar foot path conducts to its vicinity, where the view is more contracted, from the relative poſition of the ſurrounding objects, than at the ſtation juſt now mentioned.

RETURNING about half way alongſt the ſame walk which

* In great floods, the caſtle of Corra is ſometimes ſo violently ſhaken, as to ſpill water in a glaſs.

conducted you thither, another ſtrikes off to the right. This conducts, by the ſummit of the banks, to a pavilion, placed in a delightful ſituation, directly in front of the Corra fall. In this pavilion, ſome mirrors are ſo placed, that they reflect the magnificent fall, as if pouring directly downward upon the ſpectator. From the weſt window is a beautiful view down the river, of its finely variegated banks, the cotton manufactures, the town of Lanark, and the diſtant hills of Stirling and Argyll ſhires.

LEAVING theſe ſublime ſcenes†, and proceeding weſtward alongſt the banks of the Clyde, by a winding walk, cut through the woods, you ſhortly arrive in view of the

GREAT COTTON MANUFACTURES,

and village of New Lanark, belonging to David Dale, Eſq.

THE ſituation of theſe works is ſingular and romantic, they are ſurrounded on all ſides, except towards the Clyde, by high grounds, riſing in the form of an amphitheatre, which effectually ſcreen them from view, till ſuch time as you are in their immediate vicinity; when all at once, as if by enchantment, they burſt upon the ſight, and from the magnitude and grandeur of their appearance, produce the happieſt effect.

THE great command of water * which could here be obtained, was the principal inducement to erect a manufacture of that kind in this place. The firſt mill was built in the year 1785, and ſince then, three others have been ſucceſſively erected, nearly adjoining. At theſe mills, the ſpinning of cotton yarn is carried on to a greater extent, than at any other place in Scotland, or probably in Britain. Upwards of 400 children are here

† Immediately above the ſituation of the cotton manufactures, is another fall of the Clyde, called, Dundaff Linn, about ten feet in height, which, from its comparative inſignificance with reſpect to the others, is not more particularly taken notice of.

* The water from the Clyde which drives the great body of machinery here, is for many hundred yards carried through a ſubterraneous aqueduct, cut for the purpoſe out of the ſolid rock, at a very great expence.

employed for that purpoſe, the greateſt part of whom are indented for a certain number of years, and receive their bed and board from the proprietor. The remainder lodge with their parents, moſtly at the village of New Lanark, adjoining. Neither are they neglected with regard to their health, education, or morals, every exertion being uſed for the accompliſhment of theſe purpoſes, which, as yet, have been attended with a degree of ſucceſs hitherto unprecedented at any other public works in this kingdom.

THE village of New Lanark owes its exiſtence to the erection of this manufacture. It conſiſts of neat ſubſtantial houſes, of from one to five ſtories in height, covered with ſlate, and formed into regular ſtreets. In this village, the people employed about the works, and their families reſide; and according to the lateſt computation, this ſpot, which, fourteen years ago, contained not a human being as an inhabitant, is now peopled with upwards of 1500 ſouls. Here alſo, the patriotic proprietor, and the principal managers have houſes, fitted up in a more elegant ſtyle, and accommodated with gardens in front. Beſides theſe people who reſide here, many more are employed in Lanark, and the adjacent country, as weavers, ſpinners, pickers, &c. It is to the eſtabliſhment of this manufacture that we are to deduce the growing proſperity of the latter town. Money is now more frequent there, induſtry is awakened, and new branches of trade are carried on which had before no exiſtence in the neighbourhood.

NOT far towards the right, from the line of road betwixt the cotton mills and the town of Lanark, is the ruins of the old church of that burgh, in a moſt commanding ſituation. It has been long diſuſed.—According to conjectures, founded upon its mode of architecture and appearance, it appears to be as old at leaſt as the days of Robert the Bruce.

BESIDE the beautiful ſcenes about the falls of the Clyde, there are in this neighbourhood, a ſeries of romantic and pictureſque proſpects upon the river Mouſe, at no great diſtance above its junction with the Clyde, which are highly deſerving of attention. The principal of theſe are ſituated at a place called

CARTLAND CRAIGS,

at the diſtance of ſomewhat leſs than a mile from Lanark.—This place, which extends nearly half a mile on both ſides of the river, is a moſt romantic dell, compoſed of lofty rocks, beautifully diverſified with natural wood and planting. The approach from the north, which is the moſt common point of entry, is grand and ſtriking.—A level piece of ground, around which the Mouſe makes a ſweep, conducts to the mouth of this great chaſm. As you enter, and through its whole extent, a ſucceſſion of the moſt picturesque ſcenes, appear on every hand. Through the bottom runs the river Mouſe, in a ſtream finely broken by the irregularity of the channel. In the moſt ſequeſtered part of this dell, at ſome height above the river, and embowered in copſes, is a natural chaſm in the rock, called, *Wallace's Cave*, which tradition and hiſtory both concur in telling us was the occaſional place of ſhelter for that hero.

NEITHER is this ſpot only valuable to the admirer of the romantic ſcenery of nature, the poet or the painter. The naturaliſt may alſo find ample ſcope for entertainment: he may in many places, examine the different ſtrata of earths, or of foſſils which preſent themſelves here in a wonderful variety, from the level of the river to the ſummit of the lofty rocks* which ſurround him. Hundreds of rare and curious plants are alſo to be found, many of whom may yet have eſcaped the inquiſitive eye of the botaniſt. Upon emerging from Cartland Craigs upon the ſouth, you find yourſelf ſurrounded by a beautiful amphitheatre of high grounds, open towards the Clyde, and in the immediate vicinity of the bridge of Lanark.

RETURNING from Lanark to Glaſgow, the ſcenes which before preſented themſelves alongſt the vale of Clyde, are again ſeen, and from the points of view being changed, they are beheld with no leſs advantage. From Hamilton, beſide the road which leads acroſs the Clyde by the bridge of Bothwell, another conducting to the city of Glaſgow, by the ſouth of that river, is much frequented. This road, like the other, runs thro'

* Many of theſe rocks are upwards of 300 feet in height.

a beautiful and well cultivated country, commanding many picturesque and extensive views. Bothwell castle, upon the opposite banks of the Clyde, forms one of the most interesting objects betwixt Hamilton and the river South Calder. The banks of the Calder present also many beautiful scenes. It is crossed upon this road by an ancient bridge, called Prior's bridge, either because it was built by or for the convenience of the neighbouring priory of Blantyre. From the Calder, till opposite the hill of Dichmont, the eastern extremity of the Cathkin hills, the country rises by a gradual ascent, exhibiting a variety of extensive prospects. From the summit of the high ground, looking westward, is one of the richest in Scotland;—the whole country for a great way appears under the eye, in the form of an immense bason, rich beyond description. The city of Glasgow, with its lofty spires, is seated in the centre of the view; around on every hand are strewed profusely, elegant seats, villages, plantations, woods, and highly variegated fields. The Clyde is also here a conspicuous object,—at one place, it appears almost hid amongst the trees; in another situation, it shews itself to more advantage by winding in beautiful curves, through the plain; again a long stretch of water takes place, and thus alternately, till the distant ærial tint by degrees softens and melts as it were, the whole landscape into azure.

From this situation, the Dichmont hill, is at an inconsiderable distance. From its top, which is about 700 feet above the level of the sea, not only is the whole prospect, just now mentioned, under the eye, but part of thirteen or fourteen counties are distinctly visible. Placed on this eminence, the spectator beholds to the south east Tinto, the Tweeddale and Pentland hills, and to the north west, Ben Lomond, many of the hills of Cowal and Breadalbane, and amongst these last, the conical summit of Ben Loi, which is partly covered with snow from October to July.

Dichmont hill*, as well as the chain running west from it

* Its name, in the Saxon or Teutonic tongue, signifies a *rampart of protection, or of peace.*

into Renfrewſhire, appears to be compoſed almoſt entirely of baſaltic granite. In ſome places the columns are perfect, in others not ſo entire. This hill ſeems to have been anciently a place of ſtrength. There are appearances of a rampart which encompaſſed it a little below the ſummit, and on the top of it are ſtill plain veſtiges of a building. This is conjectured to have been a *turris ſpeculatoria*, or watch tower; and for ſuch an edifice, a better ſituation could not have been choſen.

NEAR to the foot of Dichmont, ſtands the houſe of Gilbertfield, for many years the reſidence of Lieutenant William Hamilton, the friend and poetical correſpondent of the celebrated Scottiſh poet, Allan Ramſay. Not far from this alſo, and about a mile eaſt from the church of Cambuſlang, is an artificial mount of about 20 feet in height, and 140 in diameter, upon which formerly ſtood the caſtle of Drumſargard, the manſion of a once great and powerful barony, which has been the property ſucceſſively of ſeveral families of great name, the Oliphants, the Murrays, the Douglas's and the Hamiltons. No veſtiges of this ancient caſtle are now to be ſeen, its remains, about twenty years ago, having been carried off to build ſome farm houſes in the neighbourhood.

IN this pariſh (Cambuſlang) there is abundance of fine marble, in a ſtratum of from ſix to twelve inches thick. It has been dug at different times, particularly at a place upon the banks of the Kirk burn, where it is moſt eaſily obtained. It is of a dark brown colour, beautifully variegated with white, and takes a good poliſh. Of this marble there are ſeveral ſlabs in the palace of Hamilton, a chimney-piece in the College Library of Glaſgow, and at ſome other places in Scotland.

ADVANCING weſtward, the country declines by a gradual deſcent, richly cultivated and ſubdivided, to

RUTHERGLEN;

a town, like ſome others we have mentioned, of great antiquity. According to tradition, it was firſt built by Reuther, one of the kings of Scotland, and from whom it derived its name. However this may be, it is certain, that it had exiſtence prior

to the 12th century, it having been erected into a royal burgh by David I. about the year 1126.

About the time of its erection into a royal burgh, it appears to have been a place of conſiderable conſequence in this part of the country; Glaſgow not having then riſen into notice as a town of any importance*.

This town, in ancient times, was alſo a place of ſtrength. It poſſeſſed a ſtrong caſtle, which was conſidered as a place of conſiderable importance. In the diſpute betwixt Bruce and Baliol, this fortreſs, amongſt many others, fell into the hands of the Engliſh. It was beſieged by Robert the Bruce in 1309, but whether he got poſſeſſion of it or not at that time, we are not accurately informed. It is, however, certain, that in the year 1313, David Bruce took it from the Engliſh. This caſtle was kept in good repair till a ſhort time after the battle of Langſide, when it was burnt by order of the regent Murray, out of revenge on the family of Hamilton, in whoſe cuſtody it then was. One of the principal towers was ſoon afterwards repaired, and became the ſeat of the Hamiltons of Elliſton, Lairds of Shawfield, &c. At length, on the decline of that family, it was about a century ago, left to fall into ruins, and, by frequent dilapidations, was ſoon levelled with the ground. Its ſcite is now converted into a kitchen garden, and ſome of its carved ſtones may yet be ſeen in the dykes adjoining to the town.

Rutherglen, as a royal burgh, is governed by a provoſt, two bailies, dean of guild, and 15 counſellors, elected annually at Michaelmas. In the chuſing of theſe, no burgh in Britain enjoys a more free or unembarraſſed election. It has alſo four incorporated trades, viz. the hammermen, weavers, maſons, and wrights and tailors, and contains about 1700 inhabitants.

* By the ancient charters in favour of this burgh, it appears that Glaſgow ſtood within the bounds of its juriſdiction, and that the inhabitants of Rutherglen continued for a long time to exact a cuſtom, or duties, for ſuch articles as were brought into Glaſgow for ſale. This privilege was, however, aboliſhed, upon application of the inhabitants of that city to Alexander II.

This town gives the title of Earl, to Douglas, Duke of Queensberry.

RUTHERGLEN conſiſts moſtly of one principal ſtreet, and a lane, called the Back Row, both lying parallel, in a direction nearly eaſt and weſt. The main ſtreet, which is very ſtraight and well paved, is nearly half a mile in length, and in general, upwards of 100 feet broad. From both ſides of it go off a few lanes, as the Caſtle-wynd, School-wynd, &c. and about 150 yards to the ſouth of the main ſtreet, is a kind of lane, known by the name of *Din's Dykes**.

IN the main ſtreet, and upon the north ſide, are the two principal buildings of the town, the church and town houſe. The firſt of theſe is a very elegant modern building. It was erected exactly in the ſituation of the former church, a pile of very great antiquity, and the ſcene of ſome important tranſactions narrated in hiſtory. Here a peace was concluded betwixt Scotland and England upon the 8th of February 1297. In the ſame place alſo, Sir John Monteith contracted with the Engliſh to betray into their hands the patriot Wallace. The town houſe is likewiſe a pretty elegant building, it contains a council chamber, priſon rooms, &c. and was built in the year 1766.

WITH reſpect to trade or manufactures, it appears, that at an early period, Rutherglen enjoyed a conſiderable ſhare of the commerce of this part of the country, and that it had ſmall veſ-

* A circumſtance which befel the unfortunate Queen Mary, immediately after her forces were routed at the battle of Langſide, has ever ſince continued to characterize this place with an indelible mark of opprobrium: Her Majeſty, during the battle, ſtood on a riſing ground about a mile from Rutherglen.—She no ſooner ſaw her army defeated, than ſhe took her precipitate flight to the ſouth: Din's Dykes unfortunately lay in her way; two ruſtics, who were at that inſtant hard by, ſeeing her Majeſty flying, rudely attempted to intercept her, and threatened to cut her in pieces if ſhe preſumed to proceed a ſtep further.—Neither beauty, nor even royalty itſelf, can at all times ſecure the unfortunate, when they have to do with the unfeeling or revengeful. Relief, however, was at hand, and her Majeſty proceeded in her flight.

ſels trading up and down the Clyde. But as Glaſgow increaſed, the trade of Rutherglen appears to have declined. At preſent it is very limited: The principal branch carried on is the weaving of muſlins for the Glaſgow manufacturers.—In this town there are annually held ſix fairs, famous for the ſale of horſes, and remarkably well frequented from all parts of the country. Since the Union, Rutherglen, in conjunction with Glaſgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, ſends one repreſentative to the Britiſh Parliament.

LEAVING this town upon the ſouth eaſt, you ſhortly after fall in with the Clyde, where it is croſſed by a handſome bridge, built by ſubſcription in 1775. Towards its erection the burgh of Rutherglen gave near to the ſum of L.1000 ſterling. Immediately upon the oppoſite ſide of the river is the village of Bridgetown, formerly deſcribed, which leads directly to the main ſubject of theſe ſheets, the city of Glaſgow.